THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1868. NUMBER 100

The Daily Constitution.

H. CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per annum..... $10.00
Six months..... 5.00
One month..... 1.00
Single copies..... 10

Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed in the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.

CLUB RATES:

[illegible] copies..... $ 80.00
[illegible] copies..... 150.00

Weekly copies to newsdealers liberally contracted with.

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per an.. 3.00
six months.... 1.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SQUARES.	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 square	3	6	8	10	15	20	35	60
2 squares	6	10	14	18	25	35	60	100
3 squares	8	14	20	25	40	50	75	120
4 squares	10	18	25	30	50	60	90	135
5 squares	12	22	30	35	60	70	105	150
Half of a col	25	40	50	60	85	110	150	250
Half column	35	60	80	100	130	160	200	300
One column	60	100	130	160	200	300	350	500

Terms cash, before or on demand after the first insertion.

Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, in the "Local Business" are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than one DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, fifteen cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less.. $2 50
Sheriff's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square..... 5 00
Tax Collector's sales, per square..... 5 00
Citations for Letters of Administration..... 3 00
Citations for Letters of Guardianship..... 3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration..... 4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship..... 3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land..... 5 00
Notices to debtors and Creditors..... 3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square..... 5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per squr. 1 00
Sales of personal property, 30 days..... 3 00
Notary Notices, 30 days..... 3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per squr, each time.. 1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

A citation for application will be made to the Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly, 6 months; dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, after bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare $5 [illegible] JOHN P. KING, President; R. [illegible], Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A.M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.30 P.M.

No train on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.00 A.M.
Leave Augusta	10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—[illegible] miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; [illegible], Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.58 A.M.
Arrive at West Point	12.30 P.M.
Leave West Point	12.50 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.25 P.M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	8.00 P.M.
Arrive at West Point	11.35 P.M.
Leave West Point	3.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	10.30 A.M.

BACON & WESTERN RAILROAD—[illegible] miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; [illegible] ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	2.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P.M.
Arrive at Macon	2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon	2.40 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.30 A.M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA.

January 1, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	12½ o'clock, P M
Open at	2 o'clock, P M
Close at	6 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	10 o'clock, A M
Mails—All	THROUGH 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less under this head, inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; and five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK E. BURKE, Attorney at Law, Forsyth, Monroe county, Georgia.

Collections promptly made and Litigated Cases attended to in all adjoining counties.

Particular attention given to cases in Bank[ruptcy]. aug23 dtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Wall chain street, Macon Georgia, have the largest and best selected stock in the South, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. [illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Hunter[illegible] and Whitehall streets, Gold Northern, Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry repaired and warranted

W. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Whitehall street, 2d door above M[illegible] & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. [illegible] in good style and warranted.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

ARREEN, YORK & JOURDAN, PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

ARREEN, YORK & JOURDAN, ATLANTA, GA.

W. F. BRYSON, H. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.

[illegible]-dtf

A. K. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)

MACON GA.

The long and well known Hotel, with its unexcelled system, still presents itself to the public.

The House is opened on the 1st of January, 1868, and seek as one a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no superior in the business in the State.

Thorough renovations and refurnishing of the House, which is all in the hands of the Proprietors, leave nothing to be desired by those who favor it with their patronage and luxuries of the table.

The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being directly opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors spare no pains or expense to sustain the well established reputation of the Hotel.

Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, and the comfort at the House, and none shall go away from it if an earnest endeavor to please and a liberal share of the public patronage can prevent it.

jeld-dtf

SAMUEL MEYER,

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

(Office at Glenn, Wright & Carr's Warehouse.)

Liberal advances made on shipments to our friends in New York, Liverpool and Savannah.

sep15d6m

ELAM CHRISTIAN,

General Commission Merchant,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—Col. C. W. Styles, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Hon. Warren Aiken, Bartow County, Ga. W. A. Huff & Co., T. W. Freeman & Co., Macon, Ga. aug 25d

T. T. SMITH, Savannah. D. P. HILL, Atlanta. W. L. LAMPKIN, Forsyth.

SMITH, HILL & LAMPKIN,

COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SAVANNAH, GA.

WE are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments to ourselves, and on Cotton shipped to Northern markets or Liverpool.

aug11-d3m

EZZARD & HULSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Atlanta, Georgia,

Having removed their office to the Peter Huge building, on Whitehall street, near James' Bank, will continue to practice their profession in copartnership in the various courts of Fulton county, and in the Superior Courts of the adjoining counties and in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia.

WILLIAM EZZARD,
WILLIAM H. HULSEY.

oct7-d1m

O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney & Counsellor AT LAW,

ATLANTA, Ga. Office in the building of the United States Court, on Broad street, formerly occupied by Brown & Pope, will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton and Bibb counties, in the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta and Savannah, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

The unfinished business of Brown & Pope is in course of preparation and will be completed by me. Office hours from 9 to 2, and from 3 to 6 o'clock.

se-p12 d3m

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,

Importers Manufacturers and Dealers in

French Burr and other Mill Stones,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill furnishing Goods generally.

WEST FALLS AVENUE,

Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore.

aug18-d3m

THOS. HARDEMAN, JR. O. G. SPARKS.

HARDEMAN & SPARKS,

Commission Merchants,

Macon, Ga.

TO THE PLANTERS IN MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN GEORGIA

FOR TWENTY YEARS we have served you; we believe faithfully. Our success depends upon your prosperity, hence we have zealously sought to promote your interest and advanced it by every means in our power. As Commission Merchants, we again tender you our services at our old stand, which has withstood the flames of a burning square (thereby proving its security), and where we hope to merit the very liberal patronage always given us.

The sale of Cotton is our speciality. We flatter ourselves none can excel us. To old friends we return thanks; to new ones, we say try us, we will try to please you.

Usual accommodations given to enable you to make a crop.

se. 23 d3m

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS.

Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies.

HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES.

Tools for all Trades,

Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.

WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA, GA.

mar27-dly

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next door to the United States Hotel. aug1-dly

MACGREGOR LINE!

DIRECT

Steam Communication

WITH EUROPE!

THE

Georgia and Liverpool LINE!

OF

First-Class New Iron Clyde-Built Steamships,

COMPOSED OF THE

SARASOTA,	Now building.
SALUDA,	Now building.
SELMA,	Now building.
SAVANNAH,	Now building.
SATILLA,	Now building.
WAVERLY,	Captain BRYSON.
LEITH,	Captain BARNETSON.
STIRLING,	Captain BLACK.
RIGA,	Captain HUNTER.
DON,	Captain MASON.

Freight taken from and to St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Selma, Montgomery, Eufaula, Tallahassee, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Griffin, Albany, Americus, Greensboro, Madison, Covington, Athens, Newnan, LaGrange, West Point, Cuthbert, Dawson, Thomasville, Cartersville, and all points in the Southern States, Great Britain and the Continent.

Bills of lading signed on Railroad receipts at interior points of shipment. Press receipts at Savannah and dray receipts at Liverpool. Insurance effected from interior points of shipment and from Savannah, when desired, on our open policies here or in Liverpool.

Advance of three-quarters of the value at the time of shipment given upon consignments, and proceeds guaranteed.

Proposed days of sailing from Savannah, 1st and 15th of Each Month, commencing as follows:

WAVERLY, 1,500 bales capacity,, 15th November.
DON, 2,500 bales capacity, - - 1st December.
RIGA, 3,500 bales capacity, - - 15th December.
LEITH, 4,500 bales capacity, - - 1st January.

Extra steamers of 1,500 and 3,000 bales capacity will be despatched to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Genoa, and Cronstadt, whenever inducement offers.

Freight taken from Cardiff, or any indirect port, for Savannah. Apply to

WM. M. TUNO & CO.

In Liverpool to STODDART BROTHERS, and Leith to DONALD R. MACGREGOR.

sept6 d3m

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers,

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK
JOEL A. WALKER,
JNO. P. HAFER.

June 17—d3m

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burthen upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the alleged partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of taxes direct and indirect during the war.

It has surrendered the right of the people to the unrestricted power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in one more term, and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the powers of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

☞ ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NAIL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arrive	Mails Close.
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A.M.	6 P.M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga	7.45 A.M	4.20 P.M. 5 P.M. 6 A.M
Charleston	7.45 A.M.	4.20 P.M. 5 P.M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P.M.	6 A.M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P.M.	6.45 A.M.
Macon	4.0. A.M.	6 P.M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A.M.	6 P.M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P.M.	7 A.M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P.M.	7 A.M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega---Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly---Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden---Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Newnan to Franklin---Semi-Weekly---Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin---Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton---Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville---Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville---Weekly---Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville---Semi-Weekly---Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee Weekly---Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 8.

GEN. D. H. HILL.—We are pleased to note the arrival of Gen. D. H. Hill, of The Land We Love, in our city. He is stopping at the United States Hotel, where hundreds of our citizens would be delighted to see him. We regret to announce that he leaves on the 5 o'clock train this evening.

IT WONT DO IT.—The *Era* of this morning has a comparative statement of the income of the State Road, *from Coal alone*, in the month of September 1867, and September 1868, showing an increase of $894 56. So far very good. Will the *Era* publish a comparative statement of the *whole receipts from freight* in the month of September 1867, and September 1868? We think not. Such a publication would probably reveal why "a material reduction of force and dimunition of expenses have been going on," and would *not* tend to show the wisdom of "my selection." We pause for a reply.

NO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN TEXAS—*Order from General Reynolds.*—A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press, dated Galveston, September 30th, says: General Reynolds' last order closes with the words. "No election for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States will be held in the State of Texas on the 3d day of November next. Any assemblage, proceedings or acts for such purpose are hereby prohibited, and all citizens are admonished to stay at home or attend to their ordinary business that day."

☞ Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Nashville, is going to St. Louis to occupy the chair of surgery in the Missouri Medical College, recently made vacant by the death of Dr. Joseph N. McDowell.

In the death of Dr. McDowell the profession has lost a bright ornament and the community of St. Louis sustained a severe loss. He ranked among the first of his profession, either in Europe or America. *Requiescat in pace.*

CHEERING FROM MISSOURI.—A gentleman of our acquaintance—one who is well informed and perfectly reliable—arrived in the city this morning, direct from St. Louis. He gives us the gratifying intelligence that Missouri is all right for Seymour and Blair. The Democrats are satisfied with the situation and are fully confident of success.

☞ It is stated that agents of the French Government are in New York, making large purchases of grain, salt, meat, clothing, etc.

☞ Some of the Radicals have been insinuating that Gen. McClellan favored the election of General Grant. For the special benefit of such we copy the following letter of General McClellan to the great New York meeting of the Democracy:

McCLELLAN.

His Emphatic Endorsement of Seymour and Democracy.

NEW YORK, October 5.—To Douglas Taylor, Esq., Chairman—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to preside over the Democratic meeting of Monday next. I have long since determined to abstain from further participation in political life, and therefore find myself compelled to decline the honor you proffer me. I should, however, be glad to attend the meeting as a private citizen, did not an engagement of a domestic nature render imperative my absence from the city upon the day in question.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express my continued hearty sympathy with the Democratic cause, and my wishes—ardent wishes—for the success of those constitutional principles for which the recent war was undertaken by the North. Separated as I thus am from the distinguished soldier who has been chosen as the leader of our opponents, I know that you agree with me in the highest respect for the services he has rendered our country; but it is my conviction that the measures of the party which has placed him in nomination are but continuations of strife, and can never restore peace or constitutional supremacy, and thereby complete the work that he and other brave soldiers so nobly commenced.

The war was only the first epoch in the history of struggles in which we have been long engaged. The work of the soldier is, I trust, forever ended, and it now remains for the people to fulfill the great object for which they or their sons and brothers were called to the field. A restored Union of States and hearts; an invigorated Constitution to be firmly and faithfully supported by the maintenance of the national credit inviolate, and the establishment of national and State rights in all their integrity, and thus true harmony and a lasting peace. These are the objects for which every citizen should now strive.

Believing they rest in the success of the Democratic cause, by the election of the eminent statesman selected to represent the party, it is my intention to sustain that cause as a private citizen, with the request that you will convey to the gentlemen of the committee and any other friends for whom you act, my sincere thanks for the compliment they have paid me.

I am most truly yours,
GEO. B. MCLELLAN.

BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH.—The Baltimore Sun says: "Trade with the South has revived considerably during the past few weeks. The city is at present being visited by quite a number of business men from that quarter, who, it is understood, find no difficulty in having their wants supplied in the way of purchasing fall and winter supplies. The steamers to Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington and nearer ports are carrying out full cargoes of assorted merchandise, and return laden with the valuable products of the soil. On the whole, the trade between Baltimore and Southern cities is more lively at present than it has been for many years."

CONNECTICUT—*Further Election Returns.* HARTFORD, Oct. 6.—Returns from about two-thirds of the State show a large Republican gain in the popular vote. The Republicans have lost one town but gained three and two are divided.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Express has the following telegram from Hon. C. M. Ingersoll to Hon. Erastus Brooks:

"NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 6.—The returns now coming in from our town indicates a Democratic majority in this State of over 5000 in November."

BEN BUTLER.

Opposition to Him from Radical Sources.

Ben Butler, by his violent, brutal course in Congress, has excited the disgust of every decent member of his party. The New York Evening Post urges his defeat at all hazards. In its issue of the 21 it says:

In some aspects it is, perhaps, not our business, in New York, whom the Republicans of the Fifth Massachusetts District choose to represent them in Congress. If the people of that congressional district imagine that Gen. Butler most accurately represents their belief on the political questions now before the country, and likely to engage the attention of Congress during the next two years, they have a right to send him.

But we have a right to remonstrate in this case, and to do what we can in support of those who oppose General Butler, and who mean to set up another candidate against him. It is not for the general good that a man of so violent a temper, of such bitter hatreds, or the extreme political opinions of General Butler, should continue in Congress. In the present Congress he has done much to obstruct legitimate and necessary public business, and more to intensify hatred, and add to the unwholesome excitement of the public mind.

He has performed no services in Congress to his constituents or to the nation which counterbalances the evil he has done. Nor is it likely that he will be more useful in the next Congress to which he now desires to be elected. He represents no cause, no principle, no policy, but the now obsolete policy of vengeance. So far as he is identified with any policy now practical, it is the opposite of that of the Chicago platform on the great financial issues of the day.

It would seem, then, that the Republicans of the Fifth Massachusetts district ought to send some other man than General Butler to Congress. We hope they will succeed in their effort to unite the party's vote upon Mr. Dana, or some other proper person.

But it would be better for the Republican party that a Democrat should represent the district than General Butler elected by the Republicans. The election of Grant is now sure; the Republicans, it is equally certain, will have a sufficient working majority in the House of Representatives. They can afford to lose a vote in the House better than they can bear the burden which General Butler's presence and actions in the House is sure to lay upon their party. As a mere party calculation, the defeat of Mr. Butler at all hazards, and even by the election of a Democrat against him, would be sagacious. Looking to the general interest, it is even more important to keep out of the next Congress, from which patience, good temper, and calm wisdom will be required, a man of General Butler's temperament and beliefs.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

How She Looks and How She Lived.

The following from the French paper, published at New York, the Courier des Etats Unis, may prove of interest to our readers. The writer is a Spanish Liberal:

The Queen of Spain is rather under thirty-eight years of age, but she looks much older. She has a trait common to the Bourbon family, all of whose members pass from their first youth to mature age without any other transition than a rapid increase of flesh and premature wrinkles. It is a race that grows old suddenly. In point of size Queen Isabella is large to grossness, has a short nose slightly *retrousse*, small blue eyes, chestnut hair and a face whose high color indicates an over-indulgence of the appetite. Her voice is strong, slightly rough and nearly masculine. Her manners brusque and familiar. She is a zealous amateur artist, and embroiders to perfection. She has no taste for anything useful—whether it be for letters, the fine arts, or industrial pursuits. She dresses richly, as a Queen should, but as a Queen who is always wearing a Sunday dress. Her manner of living is pleasant but not healthy. After retiring she never rises until very late in the morning—eats a heavy breakfast between one and two o'clock, and at four usually goes to mass. Towards evening she promenades on that part of the *Retiro* which has been reserved to her use, and sometimes in the walks most frequented in the promenade of Madrid. On Saturday she goes to pray in the Basilica d'Atocha. Usually, when she leaves the Palace, it is in a richly mounted and gorgeously decorated coach drawn by six horses, with an escort of cavalry, and followed by from four to six other grand coaches drawn by mules and resembling the coaches of the Cardinals at Rome. At dark the Queen returns to the Palace, and enjoys her meal with as much appetite as in the morning. Sometimes she goes after this to the opera, where she is always attended by the inevitable cortege of cavalry, coaches, mules and decorated lacqueys, wearing immense cocked hats, like those of the running footmen of the Papal Court.

After the opera the Queen presides at the Council of Ministers. Subsequently, at a private Camarilla, and finally she is free and disappears. Courtiers and functionaries who are obliged to conform to the ceremonial of kissing the hand of the Queen, find it by no means a pleasant duty. In spite of all their respect for their sovereign, the courtiers know well that the gracious hand of their gracious Queen is short, puffy and slightly scaly—the roughness being caused by a cutaneous affection which has thus far proved very rebellious to medical treatment.

For the rest, the contrast between the Queen and the King is most striking. She has masculine manners, he feminine. She speaks in a loud, roughish contralo voice, he in a falsetto. She loves violent exercise, he fears to mount a horse. The writer adds, with sly sarcasm. "These contrasts, however, disappear altogether and are wholly effaced in their children."

J. T. ELLIOTT.

Raw Material of a Carpet-Bag Congressman.

From the Cairo Democrat.]

In the fall of 1864, a printer named J. T. Elliott applied for a situation in the Democrat office. He was ragged, dirty, penniless, and hungry. We pitied him, and, after giving him some money to supply his immediate wants, gave him a "stick and case." In an hour or two after he began work, a committee appointed by our regular journeymen waited upon and informed us that their self-respect forbade them to work beside such a man—that he was covered with filth and vermin, had the itch, and emitted a stench which sickened them. We examined the matter, and informed the unfortunate man that he must discontinue work, and wash and cure himself. Our printers contributed liberally, and supported him while he used sulphur, and endeavored to drive away the aroma which he carried about his person, and which bore no resemblance to the perfume of roses. He was only partly successful, and was assigned a place in the office as far removed from the other workmen as possible.

In a few weeks after his appearance in the city, he concluded he would go into the newspaper business, and issued the prospectus of "The Southern Refugee and Cotton Planter." He procured about a hundred subscribers at three dollars each; and, pocketing the money, left for parts unknown. When next we heard of him, he was publishing a radical paper at Jacksonport, hob-nobbing with negroes and talking about loyalty. J. T. Elliott is now the radical candidate for Congress in the Camden District of Arkansas.

We have no doubt many of our citizens remember this man. A more depraved specimen of depraved humanity does not live on the face of the earth. Of weak mind, almost imbecile, he was an object to pity and to loathe. And he is one of the statesmen which reconstruction has brought to the surface in the Southern States! God have mercy on the unfortunate people who are ruled by such men. May His curses fall upon the party which has imposed rulers of this kind upon the country. Is there any wonder the decent people of the South are restless? Is it not a wonder they do not rise and die in arms rather than submit to the degradation of radical tyranny?

From Washington.

Special to the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Intelligencer prints an article this evening compiled by ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Robert J. Walker, from the books of the Treasury, with the approbation of Secretary McCulloch. It is authentic and accurate; it contains no conjectures or estimates, but only recorded facts. Referring to it the editor says, from this table it appears that the debt on the 31st of August last, was greater by over one hundred and sixty-eight millions, than on the 1st of April, 1865, the subsequent rate of increase exceeding four million dollars a month, or nearly fifty million dollars a year.

The debt is greater by over thirty-five million dollars than it was on the 1st of May last, being thirty-five millions eighty-five thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars. On this basis the yearly rate of increase of debt would be over one hundred and five millions of dollars. If to this annual rate of increase we add the interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, compounded annually, for twenty years, the debt, instead of being paid, would be more than double, and would largely exceed five thousand millions of dollars. The monthly increase of this debt for four months past was at the rate of eight millions seven hundred thousand per month, and in August was upwards of twelve millions. This increase, it should be noted, is during the great quarter when the average rate of revenue from imports exceed about one-third the rate for the fiscal year.

But this table exhibits a still more alarming fact. It is, that while the debt bearing interest in currency had decreased on the 31st of August last $6 298,407 28 from the 31st of March, 1865, the debt bearing interest in coin had nearly doubled, having increased, on the 31st of August last, $88,615,050 08 since the 31st of March, 1865; thus, on the 30th of April, 1865, the annual interest payable in coin was only $53,878412, while on the 31st of August last the annual coin interest had reached $123,573 821, the increase of annual interest being $50,685,208.

Now the total annual interest in coin and currency as shown by the table is $102,836,531 on the 31st of March, 1865, and $127,948,611 on the 31st of August last, showing an increase in interest payable in coin and currency on the 31st of August last of $25,112,080.

But this, as shown by the table is, not the only real increase; thus we have seen that whilst on the 30th of April, 1865, the annual currency interest was $15,127,936, it had fallen on the 31st of August last to $4,374,990, whilst the annual coin interest had increased nearly sixty millions dollars.

The account would then stand thus on the 30th of April, 1868: coin interest converted into currency, $93,418,481; currency interest at that date, $65,127,936; total annual interest in currency, $138,726,417. On the 31st August, 1868: coin interest converted into currency, $180,417,986; actual currency interest, $4,374,990. Currency interest, 31st August, 1868, $184,792,976; currency interest after the close of the war, 30th April, 1865, $238,036,417; increased interest 31st August, 1868, $46,056,558. Thus we see that since the close of the war the annual interest of the public debt has increased upward of $46,000,000. This increase in the annual interest would represent a principal sum exceeding $750,000,000.

SPANISH RELATIONS.

The report current that the Spanish Minister is not recognized by Mr. Seward since the dethronement of the Queen excites the risibilities of the fo

The Daily Constitution.

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MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 9.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:

GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:

HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. E. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:

1. J. R. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM Q. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

For Congress, Seventh District,

GEN. P. M. B. YOUNG,

OF BARTOW COUNTY.

Democratic Nominations

FOR CONGRESS.

1. A. H. HANSELL, of Thomas.
2. NELSON TIFT, of Dougherty.
3. HUGH BUCHANAN, of Coweta
4. THOS. G. LAWSON, of Putnam.
5. WEIR BOYD, of Lumpkin.
7. P. M. B. YOUNG, of Bartow.

☞ The great speech of Gen. A. H. Colquitt, delivered at Washington, Wilkes county, on the 1st inst., will appear in our evening edition.

THE SPEAKING TO-DAY.—At 12 o'clock to-day Col. Stewart, of Rome, and a colored speaker, will address the people at the Capitol. We hope to see a large turn out from the various Ward Clubs, and the Democracy generally, and especially is it hoped the colored people will attend. Col. Stewart is particularly desirous to address them; and our colored friend will give them a good speech.

☞ Some persons in this community, it seems, have not duly considered the maxim *mutatis mutandis*. The contagion has reached even unto high officials. They fail to appreciate in its full emphasis and force the fact that the military power is uplifted from our shoulders, and that Georgia once more is "a government of laws and not of men." We say to all: Beware how you invade the rights of any citizen. The ægis of the law covers even the humblest *Democrat—sic lex scripta*. By it we mean to stand or fall, and woe be unto him who casts the first stone against the temple we defend! Do ye understand?

THE PROSPECT.—Our advices from the North and West are most encouraging to the success of our party. The only discouraging notes we hear are from the croaking voices in our own midst. In Indiana and Pennsylvania the Democracy are working with a zeal and energy such as the success of our cause demands. The bon-fires of patriotism are burning brightly in every direction. The importance of the struggle—the life or death of the nation—is fully appreciated by our Northern friends. Whilst we are disposed to falter instead of discharging our duty like men, silently they are organizing and secretly working to overthrow the party whose longer continuation in power will result to them as it has already done with us, in the overthrow of free institutions, the destruction of State rights, and the centralization of all power in the General Government. We say to our friends, be of good cheer! Clear the track of rubbish and prepare to join in the glorious triumph of our party in November. There is too much at stake to be lost. The Northern people feel and appreciate the importance of Democratic success more than we do. The masses there are determined to break the power of the few. Their motto is, down with the oligarchy under whose exactions they are made power, and are being more and more oppressed.

MARRYING THROUGH THE PAPERS.—The custom of soliciting correspondence, with a view to matrimony, over anonymous signatures, through the newspapers, is one of questionable propriety. We trust never to see it gain currency at the South, although it is quite common in the North. It is as questionable in morality as the "personal" column which daily appears in the New York Herald. The man who would adopt this method of obtaining a wife in nine instances out of ten is a cheat, and the woman herself as likely to respond to an assignation personal as to his modest request for a correspondence. But the other day we read in an exchange the marriage notice of a Western man to a Boston woman, who for the first time met at the altar. It seems that the disconsolate advertised in some paper for a female correspondent, and among the numerous responses to his request was one from the woman in question, between whom and himself a correspondence sprung up, which resulted in their marriage. There may be instances in which diffidence or other causes would point to the altar through this means.—Such instances, however, are not common, and we would advise young ladies to look with distrust upon a suitor who has not the moral courage and manliness to meet them face to face in the battle of Cupid.

☞ The presant aspect of the whole country, however deplorable the picture may appear, is graphically drawn in the following couplet of the poet:

"Where that pass for right is evil victorious,
Stare, where virtue is feeble and villainy strong."

The detachment of troops sent to Tennessee will be distributed in Bedford, Franklin and Rutherford counties. There are now only 1,500 troops in Virginia.

The Problem of African Slavery.

The problem of African slavery is hastening to a solution. What the effect will be upon that hapless race remains to be seen. What its future history will be, aside from speculative theory, is not easy to divine. Slavery was not without a mission in the plans and purposes of God. What it is, is hidden from our finite view. Thus far it has retroacted with little or no effect. The emancipated negro, from this and other countries, has borne no seeds of civilization back to his native land. Such a fruit may await the day of his final emancipation everywhere. That day draws nigh. The revolution in the sentiment of the world upon this subject, in less than half a century, has been rapid and almost complete. Beginning in England, it passed into France, from France to Sweden, Sweden to Denmark, and from Denmark to the United States. In Brazil, Cuba and Porto Rico, it only remains to obstruct the revolution which will have swept African slavery from the civilized world. These are facts. Their philosophy is, as yet, unrevealed. Doubtless, this is the objective point in its destiny. What then? Will the ultimatum have been attained in the mere emancipation of the negro, wherever he has been held as a slave? or will the revolution not disclose a distinct purpose in the end? The dispersion of the negro among other races of men, and his bonded subjection to them is, no doubt, the means through which he is to become the benefactor of his own race, and its deliverer from the night of ages in his native land. Let us at least hope that such may be the final solution of a problem which more or less engages the attention of mankind.

The Two Parties.

The coming Presidential election wtll be the most important one that has ever taken place in our history. It involves the existence of the Republic. The issues it embraces were wholly unknown in the past. They are the life of the Government itself. The principles at stake embody all that is near and dear to the lover of liberty. The vital question is whether we will adhere to the land-marks of the past, or launch out upon the unknown seas. Two powerful parties are in the field struggling for the mastery. The one is the representative of the Constitution; the other claiming independently to govern the nation. The one is subservient to the written will of the people; the other, discarding all law, arbitrarily assumes to supplant the consent of the governed by the sword. The one comes before the country upon issues fairly and squarely made up; the other falsely presents itself for the preferment of the people. The one appeals to reason and judgment for support; the other to the inflamed passions of the mob. The one relies upon the justice and wisdom of the principles; the other the ignorance and fanaticism of its adherents. The one appeals to virtue and intelligence; the other to brutal prejudice, and the arts of deception.

Thus arrayed, the two political organizations present themselves before the country. Unless the people have lost the power of self government—unless they are determined to blot out all we have been struggling for eighty years to build up, how can we doubt their decisions?

GLEAMS OF HOPE.

The Political Prospects in Ohio and Indiana.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, October, 5.]

We are informed by a gentleman who was an active canvasser for the Democratic ticket in Ohio in 1867, as well as in 1868, that the Democrats, so far as visible signs are concerned, are better now than they were last year. The number of Republicans who attend our meetings is greater, and they give evident marks of approval and approbation.

Hamilton (Ohio) Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Having for the last six weeks traveled through a great part of Ohio and Indiana, I mean to trespass on your widely circulated paper to give you my views in regard to the election, which is to come off on the 13th instant in Indiana. The Radicals are hopelesly gone. Hendricks will be the next Governor, by at least 10.000 majority, and the grandest thing is that Julien has his last $5,000 as member of Congress. Judge Ried will certainly settle him. Indiana is certainly secure for Seymour and Blair and Hendricks.

Everywhere the Democracy are alive and doing—gaining accessions to their ranks every day. In Logansport and Indianapolis they are coming by hundreds. Again, in Obio, Cary is secured by 700 to 1,000 majority; then to the Third District, now represented by the Hon. Schenck. Vallangdigham will defeat him 400 to 600 majority. Boutwell, from Massachusetts, spoke in Dayton on Wednesday evening to an audience of 387, by actual count, while thousands rolled out to hear gallant Generals Ewing and Ward. The grandest display was by the White Boys in Blue, headed by thirty disabled veterans, driven from the Soldiers' Home a few days ago for attending a Democratic meeting. On account of this the soldiers are down on Bob, and will sink him in dust on the 13th inst.

Yours, a Republican that voted for Ben Eggleston at last election, but never again.

J. F.

From the New York World, October 3.]

Mr. S. M. McCord, of Springfield, Ohio, called yesterday at the World office, and two days ago, in conversation with General George M. Morgan, was informed by the latter that, in his opinion, (and a most judicious observer is the General) Ohio was certain to go Democratic on the 13th, by a decided majority; that the majority will be greatly increased in November; that Indiana indicates the same way. Mr. McCord feels assured of the defeat of Ashley, Schenk, Bingham, and of the obscure Radical running in Mr. Shellabarger's district; in fact, that out of nineteen Congressmen the Democracy will elect fifteen.

The Radicals give up Missouri. The Registers swear everybody who take the oath and the Democrats register more votes this year than ever before. The Radicals are incensed because the Registers do their duty. The Hannibal Courier (Radical) gives up the State "to the Democrats by 20.000."

The Republicans of Philadelphia are attempting in every way to stem the tide of Democracy, which is setting so strong against them. As if to cover their fraudulent intentions some of the Assessors are making the extra assessment upon all voters, required by law, with closed doors, contrary to the decision of the courts. The Democrats have been warned that the Radical managers intend to take advantage of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention held in that city, to introduce large numbers of them as fraudulent voters. One of the Democratic papers says: "Thousands of carpet-baggers are now here under the pretext of having attended a Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and they will be placed upon the extra assessment and located in convenient neighborhoods."

More Radical Testimony.

We extract as follows, from a letter written from Rome, and of recent date to the Cincinnati Chronicle, an intense Radical paper. We confess our astonishment at its appearance in a journal of such decided and venomous anti-Southern proclivities.

Politics are talked everywhere and generally in a good humor. Circulating among the people of the South, particularly in the interior towns and villages, nobody would mistrust that he was in the midst of an angry, embittered and dangerous population. I find Southern people and Southern communities very much like those of the North. I am sorry to confess that they sometimes lose their temper and say and do violent things, almost exactly as we do in the North, though, to speak with accuracy, I should say that the spirit of the Southern people is a little less turbulent just now than that of our people. I think there is a little more safety from violence here, unless a man courts a quarrel; for people, as a general thing, are intensely disposed to mind their own business. I suppose there is a good deal of robbery and stealing in the South. I wish I knew a community which was exempt from these vices. I fear it would not be found in the North. I slept for a week in a planter's house in Louisiana; the negro quarters, occupied by fifty negroes, were adjacent; a colony of a hundred negroes occupied an adjoining plantation, in one direction, and a larger company occupied a place in the opposite direction, both within a mile, and yet this planter never locked a door of his dwelling at night, sometimes did not even close them. I do not know many communities in Ohio where this sort of performance would be considered discreet. No, he didn't have any blood-hounds, only a superannuated setter, and one or two fox-hounds.

There is, it is true, a good many 'unpleasant' things occurring in the South, but a man may spend months and years here without seeing or experiencing any of them. It is the misfortune of the reasoning people of the North that they hear but little from the South, except these occurrences, which constitute the exceptions and the rare exceptions, to the ordinary current events.

These things are deplored by the great mass—the respectable portion of the Southern people—as much as they are condemned by the Northern people, and they realize the injustice to which they are subjected in being made responsible as a whole community for them. They often say, certainly with some reason, that it is like holding the whole population of our city, individually and collectively, responsible for the crimes and outrages of which our daily courts could be furnished. C.

THE RAIL.

Something About the Radical System in British India.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

The system of railroads in British India is probably the most complete in the world. There is no waste of capital and energy by the construction of competing or rival lines. All the great centers in the vast empire are connected by trunk lines, which extend for thousands of miles, to an extent that is only parallelled upon the American continent. Future progress is limited to the comparatively minor work of constructing branch lines that shall bring rich and popu'ous outlying districts into connection with the main arteries of travel.

Only sixteen years have elapsed since the first railroad train was started in India. Since that time 3742 miles have been completed, and 1,654 miles are in progress of construction, and will soon be finished. The capital invested in them amounts to 421,830,000, and of the nine principal railroad lines the majority pay expenses, and all at least a partial interest on capital. The East India Railroad is 1.501 miles in length, of which only 145 miles remain to be completed. It extends through the rich valley of the Ganges, from Calcutta to Delhi, a distance of 1,000 miles, with branches to Allahabad and Jubbelpore, where it connects with a trunk line from Bombay. The Great Indian Peninsular Railroad, 1,266 miles completed of which 400 miles are to be finished next year, comprises two lines, with headquarters at Bombay, running Northwest to connect with Madras, and Northeast to join Jubbelpore and Bengal. A branch of 400 miles to Nagpore pierces the chief cotton field of India. The other lines connect the great cities, and the whole completely intersects the peninsula extending northeast almost to the frontier of the latest advances of the Russian Empire to Central Asia.

Of these great railroad lines it is sufficient to state that they are admirably constructed with reference both to military, political and commercial results. The extremities of the vast Indian Empire are connected in a manner that consolidates it to an extent never achieved even by the famous roads of ancient Rome. A garrison of 10,000 men through their means can do the work of three times their number. When the railroad to Peshawur is completed, the government will be in a position to pour an army to the latest frontier of Russia in Asia, and will be able to hold, without fear of molestation, a country that has been the battle-field of India from the time of Alexander the Great.

An important feature of the India railroad system is the fact that it has opened the great cotton fields of India to the European markets. It is through their agency that India cotton now competes with the American staples in the English markets. It is also a significant fact that the richest cotton regions in India still remain to be tapped by branch lines, which are pushed forward with great energy. When they are completed, which will be in a few years, it is calculated that the supply of India cotton in the English market will be more than doubled.

The construction and management of India railroads is effected by a combination of governmental aid and private enterprise. The capital is advanced, in the first instance, by private companies, which construct the respective railroads under government auspices, and are guaranteed five per cent. on their capital. That is to say, every stockholder is assured five per cent. on his investment, no matter whether the railroad pays expenses or not. If a dividend of four per cent. is realized for the stockholders, then the government pays no interest. If more than five per cent. should be realized, a portion of the overplus is repaid to the government for advances on dividends, and the shareholders receive the balance, after reserving a certain proportion for surplus capital.

This system of only paying interest on the capital invested in railroads seems to be much more economical than the American plan of large donations of lands and funds. So far, the English Government has only paid out a total of $60,000 000 for interest on railroad stocks, and it has saved that amount twice or thrice over by the cheaper facilities it has enjoyed for the transportation of the mails and the military over the newly constructed lines. On two of the principal lines, representing a capital of $220,000,000, the Government is exonerated from all payments whatever, and last year only $3.500.000 interest money was paid out of the Indian Government treasury.

To the Imperial Government the advantages are out of all proportion to the outlay. These railroads consolidate the empire as nothing else could, and give it a prestige among the natives approaching almost to the supernatural. They regard the locomotives and trains with a perpetual awe and wonder, and most unexpectedly all distinctions of caste are broken down in the eagerness to ride in them.

The gross receipts of India railroads for the year ending June 30, 1867, when commerce was unusually stagnant, amounted to $24,375,560, an increase of $337,887 over the previous year. The working expenses in 1867 were $12,699,060, leaving a net balance of nearly $12,000,000. The number of passengers carried was 13,846,354, of whom 13,074,930 were third-class. The railways employ 39,000 persons, of whom only 3,000 are Europeans. From these facts and figures may be gathered an approximate idea of the railroad system which, in a semi-civilized country, has grown up from nothing in the short space of sixteen years.

The Crops Throughout the Country

From information gleaned at the Department of Agriculture, now in regular correspondence with all parts of the Union, it appears that whilst the wheat crop threshed out does not come up to the expectations at harvest, and some damage has been done by the chinch bug, rust, etc., the reports show a better aggregate result, in view of the general increase of average, than in 1867, and though the average yield per acre is scarcely equal to that of last year, the increased area sown will insure a somewhat larger product for the whole country. New Hampshire and Wisconsin report a decline of 2 per cent. as compared with last year, Connecticut 4 per cent., North Carolina 6, South Carolina 11, Alabama 16, Georgia 17, Florida 20 and Texas 34 per cent., while Missouri claims 35 per cent. increase, Minnesota, Nebraska and Mississippi 25 per cent., West Virginia 18, Kansas 15, Arkansas 12, Indiana, Kentucky and Louisiana 10, Vermont 9, Maine and Ohio 8, Tennessee 7, and Massachuseits, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa from par to 6 per cent. increase.

Indian corn is generally reported in good condition, and in most sections so rapidly maturing as to be in little danger from early frosts. In some portions of the West, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska, the drought and grasshoppers have done considerable damage, but the season since the first of July has been generally favorable, and, with the unprecedented increase in acreage, about nine per cent. or 3,000 000 acres—there must be an immense aggregate yield of this important staple. The promise of crop, September 1st, as compared with indications of same date last year, was in New Hampshire 10 per cent. better, Vermont 30, Massachusetts 4, New Jersey 5, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 27, Arkansas 11, Kentucky 20, Tennessee 14, Texas 5, Louisiana 100, Mississippi 15, Wisconsin 20, Minnesotta 31 and Iowa 9. Illinois and Ohio reported an average condition, and Maine 7 per cent. decline, Rhode Island 4, New York 1, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Indiana 2, Delaware 20, Virginia 4, Georgia 12, Florida and Alabama 15, West Virginia 6, Missouri 10, Michigan 8, Nebraska 35 and Kansas over 40 per cent. decline—the drought and grasshoppers doing the injury in the latter two States.

The reports of the condition of cotton are favorable in a majority of cases. The average was much less than in 1867, but the culture is generally better, and prospect of a plentiful yield more promising. The improvement is more marked in Texas than elsewhere, from all parts of which State encouraging reports come in. In Louisiana and Georgia, and in fact, all the cotton States, there is a reduced area planted, but with a favorable season onward the aggregate yield will hardly fall below that of 1867. In Georgia, the drought and worms have injured the plants to some extent, but not very generally. The hay crop shows an increase in all the Northern States, except Illinois, Wisconsin and Kansas, and in all the Southern States, save South Carolina, Florida and Alabama. In many of the States the increase is quite large, while the quality has seldom, if ever, been better, being mostly in excellent condition.

Oats, rye and barley are reported fair crops, though the first named has not fully redeemed the promise of yield before harvest, the product in New Jersey being set down as over twenty per cent. less than the preceding year.

Potatoes are not yielding as generously as anticipated earlier in the season, the drought and the potato bug having caused considerable injury to the crop in some sections of the West, but the area planted is greater, notwithstanding the drawbacks named, the crops will be very large.

Apples show a fair crop in few localities, less than half a crop in most sections, and almost a total failure in a number of the States. Peaches did well in parts of the West and South, but in the States usually supplying the great cities, the crop has been insignificant—Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey reporting very general failures.

A marked decline is noted in the number of fattening hogs, and also in their condition as to size and weight as compared with average years, indicating considerable reduction in the pork crop the ensuing packing season.—*Newark Advertiser.*

The American Episcopal Church.

Proposed Change in Its Government.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 3.]

An interesting and important debate was had last evening in the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church, now sitting at St. Paul's Chapel, which is to be resumed this morning. It occurred upon the report of a committee, appointed at the last convention, to prepare a plan of a Federate Council of the Dioceses existing within the limits of the State of New York, and upon the canon which they recommend for the purpose to be enacted by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, which is to meet at Trinity Chapel on the 7th of this month. The proposed canon is as follows:

"OF FEDERATE COUNCILS.

"It is hereby declared lawful for the Dioceses now existing, or which may hereafter be erected within the limits of any State or Commonwealth, to establish for themselves a Federate Council or Convention, representing such Dioceses, which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the Church within that State, and enact any laws necessary thereto, not repugnant to or inconsistent with the Constitution and canons of the General Convention and the Book of Common Prayer."

The arguments in favor of this plan were based chiefly on the propriety of a mode by which the five Diocese presently to exist in the State might still act in concert for their common interests, whether relating to the State or to education, missions and charity, within their common borders. Bishop White was referred to by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, as having suggested that, with the progress of the Church, Provincial Councils might become necessary. To this it was replied that Bishop White could not then have anticipated the enlarged facilities of travel, which reduce weeks to days, and enable the clergy and laity of the whole country to meet conveniently in general council from Maine to California, and also that Bishop White expressly declared that such Provincial Councils should have no power of legislation, whereas it was now proposed to give them power to enact all laws which they might deem necessary for the interests of the Church within the State.

The arguments against the plan were presented with great force by Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Pruyn, Dr. Washburn, Dr. Alexander Vinton, and Dr. Montgomery, and they were replied to with energy by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins and Dr. Haight. It seemed clear that the plan as reported, in its large power of legislation, went far beyond the former resolutions of the convention in favor of a federative council, and even beyond the views of the committee themselves, that if adopted as it stood it would work a change in the organic law of the church, establishing an altogether new class of Provincial Councils, standing between the Diocesan Conventions and the General Convention, snatching power and dignity from each, and revolutionizing entirely the system of church government adopted after Revolution.

Doubts were evidently entertained as to the probable influence of such Provincial Councils upon the usefulness of the Diocesan Conventions, the independence and purity of the Bishops, the constitutional rights of the laity, the harmony of the Church at large, and the rightful dignity of the General Council. Grave fears were expressed as to the effect of the change in elevating one Bishop to rank of a Metropolitan and reducing others to an inferior position, and also as to the possible rivalry between the provinces, especially in the General Convention, where the most important questions would be decided, not as now, after broad and fair debate, but by the influence of Provincial Councils which has already decided the question for themselves, and perhaps embodied their views in formal legislation.

The decision of the Convention of New York upon this new and important subject will necessarily carry great weight with the General Council, and the result of their deliberations to-day will posses an interest for Episcopalians throughout the country.

JEFFERSONIANA.

Recollections of the Great Apostle of American Democracy.

The Mobile Sunday Times is publishing a series of reminisences of Virginia's great men, from Professor Tutwiler. The following in regard to Mr. Jefferson will be found interesting:

Every authentic anecdote relating to those who have acted a conspicuous part in their country's history is worthy of preservation. A few personal reminisences of Mr. Jefferson may be interesting to your readers. I was a student at the University of Virginia during the latter years of Mr. Jefferson's life, and at the time of his death. His deep devotion to this child of his old age is known to all. Indeed, one of his claims to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen is based upon this institution. This is shown by the inscription prepared by himself and, by his direction, placed upon his monument: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." In the summer and autumn of 1825, Mr. Jefferson was in the habit of making frequent visits to the University, and he generally came on horseback, unattended. He was then eighty-two years of age. I well remember the first time I ever saw him. I was in the Proctor's office, when a tall, venerable gentleman, plainly dressed, entered the room, in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, and took a seat in one corner. Mr. Brockenbrough, the Proctor, was busy at the time and did not observe his entrance. I thought that it was a plain country farmer, who had called to see the Proctor on business; but a fellow-student who was with me, and who had seen Mr. Jefferson before, took occasion, in a private way, to let me know who it was, and I then observed him more closely. I thought that I had never seen a countenance that exhibited more of the kindliest feelings of the heart.

Mr. Jefferson had a wonderful tact in making every one, even the youngest, feel at ease in his company. One soon forgot that he was in the presence of a man who had acted so distinguished a part in the foundation and formation of a new and mighty republic. It would seem as if he knew something personal in regard to each student, and by asking him questions concerning his immediate neihborhood, or in regard to his studies at the University, he made each one feel that he was imparting information to his distinguished host. I well remember the day on which it was my good fortune to dine with him. Many of the incidents are still fresh in my memory, although more than forty years have elapsed. There were only four of us from the University. He received us in his drawing-room, and while we were examining the portraits and busts which adorn its walls, he had some interesting anecdote to tell in regard to most of them. When we came to the portrait of General Washington, he remarked that the General could not be called a handsome man, but on horseback he was one of the most graceful figuers he had ever seen. He amused us very much with an account of interviews which took place between Madame de Stael and himself when he was in Paris, and of the laughable mistakes which she would make in her attempts to speak English. The conversation happening to turn on novdl-reading, Mrs. Randolph remarked that she could never get her father to read through a novel. She said that when "Ivanhoe" came out, she was so much fascinated by it that she thought her father would certainly be interested in it, and begged him to read it for her sake. He promised to do so, and began it, but was not able to get more than half through. Mr. Jefferson smiled, and said that he had found it the dullest and driest reading he had ever tried.

Mr. Jefferson admired Blackstone as a writer, but could not bear his "Tory principles," as he called them. Indeed, so much was he opposed to these, that it was not until after his death that Blackstone was admitted as a text-book into the Law School of the University. Coke was his favorite, and he thought no one could be a sound lawyer who was not well versed in the "Institutes." He felt the same antipathy to Hume's History of England, and hesitated about admitting this work into the University library. He used to say that the reading of Hume would make an English Tory, and that the transition to an American Tory was an easy one. He never failed to recommend to the youthful student, as an antidote to Hume, Brodie's "British Empire;" the latter, he said, had "pulverized" Hume.

THE COMING GIRL.—She will vote, will be of some use in the world, will cook her own food, will earn her living, and will not die an old maid. The coming girl will not wear the Grecian bend, dance the German, ignore all possibilities of knowing how to work, will not endavor to break the hearts of unsophisticated young men, will spell correctly, understand English before she affects French, will preside with equal grace at the piano and the washboard, will spin more yarn for the house than for the street, will not despise her plainly-clad mother, her poor relations, or the hand of an honest worker, will wear a bonnet, speak good, plain, unlisping English, will darn her own stockings, will know how to bake dough-nuts, and will not read the Ledger oftener than she does her Bible.

The coming girl will walk five miles a day, if need be, to keep her cheeks in glow, will mind her health, her physical development and her mother, will adopt a costume both sensible and conducive of comfort and health, will not confound hypocrisy with politeness, will not place lying to please above frankness, will have the courage to cut an unwelcome acquaintance, will not think that refinement is French duplicity, that assumed hospitality where hate dwells in the heart is better than outspoken condemnation, will not confound grace of movement with silly affectation will not regard the end of her being to have a beau, will not smile and smile and smile and be a villain still.

The coming girl will not look to Paris but to reason for her fashions, will not aim to follow a foolish fashion because milliners and dress makers have decreed it, will not torture her body, shrivel her soul with puerilities or ruin it with wine and pleasure. In short, the coming girl will seek to glorify her Maker and to enjoy mentally his works. Duty will be her aim and life a living reality.—*Church Union.*

☞ The Saturday Review says of Miss Menken's "Infelicia:" "We are in the presence of a passionate Tupper. Imagine that the dull sage of Allbury had been born in New Orleans, and had been taught to ride circus horses, and so had his blood made to run hot and swift in his veins, and you have the spirit and manner of Infelicia.

☞ The Quincy (Illinois) Herald says that in that city there have not been less than fifty changes of German Radicals, from Grant to Seymour, in the course of the past month, and in Adams county not less than two hundred.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON

General Meade's Report in the President's Hands.

The Death of General Slemmer.

Sherman Asks for More Soldiers to Fight the Indians.

Nomination for the Fifth District Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—L. C. Adams, Confederate soldier, who killed a Union soldier in Lexington, Ky., for which he was sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for life, and whose sentence was commuted to twelve years in the penitentiary at Concord, N. H., has been released by the President on the recommendation of Holt, supported by Schofield.

Gen. Thomas is expected here to-morrow.

Gen. Gordon Granger who commands the Department of the Cumberland during the absence of Thomas, will have headquarters at Memphis.

It is stated the committee appointed by Congress to examine into the feasibility of bridging Boston harbor, will report adversely.

Evarts has returned.

Revenue receipts to-day $289,000.

Gen. Dyer is relieved from duty as Chief of Ordnance, pending trial.

Gen. Meade's report of the Camilla riot was handed to the President to-day. The character of the report has not transpired.

Gen. Slemmer, commanding Fort Laramie, is dead.

Gen. Sherman asks for more soldiers to fight the Indians.

Chase is preparing to start on his Southern circuit.

It is stated that Schofield has again postponed Dyer's trial to November 19th.

HAVANA, October 8.—Santa Anna, for reasons not transpired, was ordered to leave Cuba.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., October 8—Gov. Siddons, of South Boston, whipped Thomas Kelly, of Philadelphia, for one thousand dollars, in ninety-six rounds. Both were very severely punished.

AUGUSTA, October 8.—The Democratic delegates to the Congressional District Convention met here to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress. In consequence of the action of the Legislature postponing the election till February, it was decided to make no nomination for the present.

John Quincy Adams has been invited by the Democracy to visit the city.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—The bill which passed the Senate to amend the registration law forbidding Registrars going beyond the law was killed yesterday in the House. Writs of mandamus are before the courts daily in cases of Registrars refusing registration to persons naturalized in the third to the seventh District Courts inclusive. Since the 3rd of July, 1868, mandamuses in all such cases were made peremptory. There are several thousand such naturalizations in this city. The Registrars refuse to be governed by the decisions of the Courts and refuse registration to each applicant, necessitating a separate writ in each case. Notwithstanding it was stated on behalf of the Registrars that the decision in the test cases was to be taken as conclusive, in the sixth District Judge Cooley stated that the certificate of naturalization issued from the Court had the effect of a Judicial decision, whose correctness the Registrars had no right to question. Some of the registers notwithstanding, persisting in their refusal, were arrested and fined for contempt of Court. A number of similar cases will be before the Courts to-morrow.

LONDON, October 8.—As the time for the election approaches the interest and excitement increases. The Liberals are contesting boroughs heretofore hopelessly Tory. Many workingmen's candidates are in the field.

Gla stone will be defeated in Lancashire, but will undoubtedly be elected from Greenwich, where he is also a candidate.

With one or two exceptions the Liberal candidates oppose the Irish Church Bill.

PARIS, October 8.—Later advices from Brazil claim a victory over Lopez, who fell back on Asconsion, where the Brazilian gunboats were expected.

The Federal steamer Wasp has gone to Asconsion.

MADRID, October 8.—Prim is received with unbounded enthusiasm. The crowd in the streets is so great that many people have been crushed to death.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Cotton lower; demand good; middlings at 22½; sales 3,400 bales; receipts 4,890 bales. Sterling 49a50¼. New York sight ¼ discount. Gold 138¼. Sugar, Cuba, advanced ⅛a⅛; in boxes 13¾; hhds 12a14⅛; Louisiana, scarcely any in the market. Molasses nominal. Flour dull but steady; superfine 6 62½a6 75. Corn steady 1 05. Oats quiet 69a61. Hay unchanged. Pork is held higher; asking 31 25. Bacon firmer; shoulders 13; clear sides 17¼. Lard steady and unchanged.

MOBILE, Oct. 8.—The market is dull and nominal; sales 50 bales; middlings 23; receipts 206 bales.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—Flour easier; family 8 25a 8 75. Corn dull and drooping at 98a1 00. Whisky firm. Bacon, little offering; shoulders 13; clear sides 17; holders stiff in anticipation of an advance. Lard 19¼.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8.—Superfine flour 6 25a6 50.—Corn 1 00. Lard 16¾a16. Pork 30 00a30 25. Shoulders 13¾; clear sides 17a17¼. Whisky 1 27¾.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Cotton 25¾a26. Flour active for high grades; family 10 50a13 50, other grades unchanged but favors buyers. Wheat unchanged but firm; choice Maryland red 2 70. Corn firm; white 1 25a1 26; yellow 1 30. Oats 70a80.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 8.—Market dull and lower; sales 176 bales; receipts 618 bales; middlings 23.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Cotton dull and ½c lower; sales 800 at 25¾. Flour unchanged. Wheat easier; Red State 2 00; amber unchanged at 2 18. Corn 1c better; mixed western 1 14 1 15¾. Mess Pork 29 00. Other provisions dull. Whisky quiet at 1 20a1 33. Groceries quiet 42¾a43¾. Rosin 2 45a2 47½. Freights dull and drooping; cotton by steam, 3-16. Money easy 5a7. Sterling steady at 8¾. Gold more active at 39½a39¾.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—Cotton dull and heavy; no buyers; sales 43 bales; middlings nominally 24; receipts 1,705 bales; exports, coastwise, 2 170 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 8.—Turpentine advanced—39; rosin quiet; No. 2, 1 91; No. 1, 4 00; pale 4 50.—Tar 2 40.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middlings nominal at 23¾; sales 100, with but little offering; receipt 1,118; exports eastern 1,143.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.—John Perkins, an ex-Federal soldier, from Massachusetts, who came to Virginia in the 3d New Hampshire Regiment, will be hung to-morrow, at Portsmouth, for rape on Miss Ford. Benjamin Jefferson, negro, his accomplice, who held the mother of the girl while Perkins violated her daughter, and was also to have been hung to-morrow, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by the Governor.

A negro has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years for attempting to violate the widow of an ex-Confederate General, in Southside, Virginia.

LONDON, October 8—Evening.—Bonds firm 74¼; decrease in specie £90,000.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 8—Bonds 78¾a77.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—Evening.—Cotton closed easier; uplands 10¾; Orleans 10¾; corn 37.

HAVRE, Oct. 8.—Cotton tres ordiniares 136.

VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS.—"The law," quoth Greeley, "forbids the holding of elections for electors of President and Vice-President in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi." All the Northern Democratic papers tacitly admit the truth of this statement. And so a lie, as Greeley would say, serves the purpose of a truth.

The law providing for the re-organization of the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, and which contained the provision against an election for Presidential electors, was not passed by Congress. We quote from the record of the last day's proceedings:

"When the bill re-organizing Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas came up in the Senate, Mr. Buckalew (Democrat) took the floor to argue it, but Conkling (Republican,) of New York, said it was useless to attempt to pass the bill, and on his motion it was tabled."

And that was the end of it.

There is, therefore, no law prohibiting such an election. A joint resolution would not effect the object.

New Advertisements.

VIOLET INK.
VIOLET INK. VIOLET INK.
VIOLET INK. VIOLET INK.
VIOLET INK.

KNAPP'S celebrated Violet Ink, for copying and writing. PHILLIPS & CREW,
oct9-d3t. Agents.

KNICKERBOCKER

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York.

ASSETS NOW REACH

$5,000,000

And Daily Increasing.

Southern Branch office 99 and 91, Bay street, Savannah, Georgia.

☞ Where policies are written and losses paid.

No other Life Insurance Company offers the advantage.

Look at the names of our Southern Board of Directors, to whom all questions affecting Southern risks are submitted, then contrast Northern capital with Southern talent and sympathy!

Savannah Directors.

HENRY BRIGHAM, President Merchants' National Bank.
B. A. SOULLARD, Shipping and Commission Merchant.
AARON WILBUR President Home Insurance Company, of Savannah
H. A. CRANE, of Crane & Graybill, Machinists.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Merchant.
M. A. COHEN, Secretary Home Insurance Company.
FRED. M. HULL, of Holcombe & Co., Wholesale Grocers,
JOHN D. HOPKINS, of Andrew Low & Co., Cotton Merchants.
A. A. SOLOMONS, of A. A. Solomons & Co., Druggists.

Every advantage offered by any another Life Insurance Company may be obtained in the KNICKERBOCKER

☞ This company kept all its obligations to its Southern patrons during the late war and paid all its Southern Losses sustained during the war.

Circulars containing information can be obtained, gratis, by application to the Secretary of office or to any of the local agents.

oct9-d1w. AARON WILBUR, Manager.

FIRE, STOVES, FIRE

230 STOVES just received, assorted patterns.

GRATES. GRATES.

160 FINE and Common Grates have been Shipped and will arrive in a day or two.

ECHOLS, LANGFORD & McCRATY,
oct9-d1w Whitehall street.

THEATRE!

Lessee and Manager.....J. V. GILLIES
Stage Manager.....J. P. HOYTE
Treasurer.....J. M. GILL

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 9.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

COLE STEWART, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome Ga.
A. R. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany Ga.
M. M. HAMMETT, Marietta, Ga.
FRANK E. BURKE, Preston, Ga.
DUNCAN M'DUFFIE, Hawkinsville, Ga.
J. C. TILLMAN, Hogansville, Ga.
J. C. WOODS, Barnesville, Ga.
W. H. WOODS, Newnan, Ga.
J. C. BROADNAX, Talbotton.
W. E. RAGLAND, Dahlonega, Ga.
Capt. JAMES P. HARRISON & Co., New York and Philadelphia, are authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for THE CONSTITUTION at our regular rates.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL, of Atlanta. Mr. O. L. LINDSEY, Albany, Ga. Mr. ROBERT CRAWFORD, of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. GEORGE BATTEY, of Atlanta. A. J. SCOTT, John Evans, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

SEE important order of His Honor, Judge Pope, in reference to trial of criminals.

G. W. ADAIR will sell on the premises, Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M., a cottage on ¼ acre lot.

KNAPPS celebrated Violet writing and copying Fluid to be found at
PHILLIPS & CREW.

GRATES and stoves, for the million, at Rhoda Langford's & McCrath's store on Whitehall Glad to learn there is one hardware house in Atlanta. A splendid chance for competition.

The celebrated VIOLET INK—
The brightest in this town, we think,
And chromes and stereoscopic views,
At Phillips and (his partner) Crew's.

THAT PIANO.—We are pleased to learn that Susie Simms, our fair young candidate for the finest Piano, is still at the head of the ticket. With the kindest feelings for the opposition we take incline towards Susie.

COUNTRY merchants purchasing tobacco would do well to call on Smith & Richmond, Alabama street, before purchasing elsewhere. oct9-dlt

WE invite attention to the notice of Avon Wilbur, Manager, in relation to Southern Branch Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. This is one of the most sterling Life Companies in the world. *It kept all of its obligations to Northern patrons during the late disastrous war, and paid all its Northern losses then outstanding.* To say more would be superfluous

AT WORK.—Passing last evening near the scene of the late catastrophe on Decatur street, we were pleased to observe a number of hands busily engaged in removing the debris of what was a short time since the business house of Wm M. Williams & Co. We have reason to believe that in a a few months, at furthest, a first class building will occupy the place of the present ruins.

WE refer to Chapman, Rucker & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia, who keep constantly on hand provisions and produce of every description, exclusively at wholesale. Merchants from the country who desire to buy goods of the best quality, at the lowest figures, should never think of purchasing elsewhere before calling upon this flourishing house.

QUERY.—What has become of that account of $800 sent by Governor Bullock to City Council in favor of Lew. Pond, Proprietor of the National Hotel, for room rent, at $4 each per day? It was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Peters took charge of it and there the matter seems to have ended. Does Mr. P. intend to report? We don't like to see our Governor slighted by such delay.

THE members of the Board of Health are requested to meet at the office of O. H. Jones, Esq. to-day, at 5 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired, as matter having reference to the sanitary condition of the city will be presented for consideration.
J. N. SIMMONS,
Chairman Board of Health.

SPLENDID JEWELRY.—Our friend E. E. Rose-on Whitehall street, just below Chamberlain & Boynton's corner, has the most attractive and elegant assortment of jewelry, watches, clocks, silver and silver plated ware, ever opened in Atlanta. The dazzling brilliancy of his cases is only equalled by his own cleverness and enterprise. We are glad to see a man in that line of business who has energy enough to display inducements to buyers, and enterprise to furnish the grades demanded by good taste.

MR. R. also repairs Time pieces, and there are none more capable or sure of doing their work well.

THE FAIR.—The Fair which is being held in the Hall of Glenn, Wright & Carr, is the great centre of attraction in our city at this time. Thousands are daily and nightly visiting it, and many dollars have been paid into the Treasury. The goods are selling at regular cash valuation. There are, however, several thousand dollars worth of donations still unsold. A life size doll bride remains to be awarded to the most popular bachelor in the city. There is also a fine gold-headed cane to be awarded to the most popular man in Georgia. The silver Trumpet will be given to one of the City Fire Companies. We hope that thousands will continue to visit the Fair, and that the most sanguine expectations of its projectors may be realized.

A Grand Concert will be given this (Friday) evening at the Fair Hall by the Savannah Quartette Club, composed of musicians of the highest order.

Exclusive of candidate ticket sales, the amount of which is yet a secret, the receipts amount to near two thousand dollars.

Haytien Rebellion Nearly Suppressed.

By a late arrival at New York, from Port au Prince, we have Haytien advices to the 12th of September.

The raising of the seige of Port au Prince, and the successes in various places recently gained by the government troops over the rebels, had awakened hope that the rebellion would soon end by the surrender of the entire body of Cacos, whose resources were almost completely exhausted. General Chevallier, however, still remained shut up in Gonaives by the rebel forces. The siege of that place had lasted for six months, during the whole of which time Chevallier had had no communication with the capital. His resources had become completely exhausted, but he still managed to keep the Cacos at bay, and his army continued to make sorties on the enemy from time to time, many of these being headed by the brave General himself. To relieve the distress of the population of Gonaives the government had just sent to relieve them by the steamer Mariana a large quantity of provisions, with directions to the authorities of the town that they should be sold to the poor at the lowest prices. It had also sent by the same vessel and a sloop of war provisions and money for the army.

Despatches received at Port au Prince from Cape Haytien showed that the cause of the rebellion was in almost as desperate a case in the North as in the South. Nissage Saget, the leader of the revolt in the North, and the chief of the rebellion, had been compelled to evacuate Saint Mare and Petit Imond Marchand with his principle adherents. The place fell immediately into the power of the Government. Fort Dauis, which defends the entrance to Petit Goave, had been carried by assault by Salnave's soldiers. At Artibonecite the reaction was advancing. The most perfect order and tranquility reigned at Seogave, Grand Goave and Mole. St. Nicholas, Jacmel, Cayes and Aux Cayes continued completely surrounded by the Government troops, and reinforcements had been sent to Port au Prince, which it is confidently expected would enable the besiegers immediately to make themselves masters of that place.

According to the Moniteur, a superior officer had arrived at Port au Prince from the Government army at Jacmel, to announce the capture of Cabral, ex-President of Santo Domingo. Cabral was taken with one hundred Dominicians at Saltro. He was immediately shot and the Dominicans were conducted as prisoners to the camp of General Holopherne. A number of Cabral's followers sought safety by flying in a small vessel, but the vessel was hit by a cannon ball fired by the Haytiens' and so seriously disabled that she was unable to proceed, and was captured with all on board.

At the instance of President Salnave, a Te Deum had been celebrated in the parish church of Petionville, in honor of the raising of the siege of Port au Prince, and the victory obtained at Petitionville by the national army over the rebel forces.

PUBLIC SPEAKING
AT THE
CITY HALL AT NOON!

COME EVERYBODY!

COLONEL JAMES A. STEWART,
OF ROME,
formerly of Atlanta, an uncompromising Union man,

Will speak upon the political issues of the day, at the State House, to-day at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

A COLORED ORATOR!
will also address the meeting.

Everybody invited to attend, especially the colored people.
ATLANTA, October 9th, 1868.

GRAND RALLY
At Madison!

On Saturday next, the Democracy of Morgan will have a Grand Mass Meeting and Barbecue, at Madison, on the Georgia Railroad. A great number of distinguished speakers will be present, and everybody will turn out to hear them.

We presume the Railroad company will pass visitors for one fare.

Grand Democratic Rally of the Campaign in Georgia.

MAMMOTH GATHERING AND HUGE FREE BARBECUE.

DALTON, GA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15TH,

F. P. Blair, Wade Hampton, James Brooks, D. W. Voorhees, C. L. Vallandigham, Geo. H. Pendleton, John Quincy Adams, S. S. Cox, Emerson Etheridge, T. A. R Nelson, A. Stephens, Ex-Gov. Bramlett, A. R. Wright, and other eminent speakers invited.

Ex-Gov. Herschell V. Johnson and General Gordon have promised to be present.

GRAND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION AT NIGHT.
SPLENDID BAND MUSIC.
HALF FARE ON THE RAILROAD.
EXTRA TRAIN.
EVERYBODY INVITED.
TABLE FOR FREEDMEN.
STUPENDOUS POLITICAL JUBILEE.
Come out and swell the chorus. oct8dtd

Local and Business Notices.

TAILORS WANTED.—To competent tailors, the following prices will be paid.

Over Coats	$12 00
Frock Coats	12 00
English Walking Coats	10 00
Metropolitan Coats, Flaps	9 00
Sack Coats	8 00
Military Coats	12 00

JAMES H. PURTELL,
No. 7. Railroad Block,
oct9-dlt Opposite National Hotel, Atlanta.

RARE and beautiful Engravings, Chromes and Stereoscopic views may be seen at the Central Book and Music Store of Phillips & Crew.
oct9-d3t

THE FAIR.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, at the earnest solicitations of the ladies, has consented to be present at the great Fair, to be held in this city 6th to the 10th inst., and will give a public reading during the week for the benefit of the object for which the Fair is to be held.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS.

To be given away by election during the Fair. One of two Pianos, one worth $600 and the other worth $400, if over 500 votes are cast at $1 00 each, the lady receiving the highest number of votes will be allowed to make choice of instruments. If less than 500 votes are cast, the person elected will be entitled to the cheapest piano on exhibition.

THE BRIDE.

A magnificent (doll) Bride, life size, will be presented to the most popular bachelor in the city—his popularity to be determined by election at 25cts a vote.

GOLD-HEADED CANE.

A Magnificent Gold-head Cane will be presented to the most popular man in Georgia; votes 50cts each. This cane was presented by J. M. Holbrook, Esq.

JEWELRY.

An elegant set Rose Coral, Etruscan Gold. Breast Pin and Ear Rings will be presented to the lady receiving the highest number of votes at 50cts each. Donated by Er Lawshe, Esq.

A CONCORD BUGGY,

of superb workmanship, from the extensive carriage manufactory of Tomlinson, Demarest & Co., New York, will be delivered to the person who receives the highest number of votes at $1 each.

A CABINET ORGAN.

First choice of two organs—one from Horace Waters and one from E W Bruce (Estye) will be awarded to the church choir or person receiving the highest number of votes at $1 each.

AN ELEGANT SILVER SPEAKING TRUMPET,

donated by McBride & Co., will be given to the Fire Company receiving the highest number of votes at 50 cents each.

In managing these elections persons are permitted to cast a plurality of votes. 5t

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
oct13-d1y

Special Notices.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home Combination Class No. 532.—The following were the drawn numbers October 8th, 1868:

52-63-7-31-2-10-16-26-78-4-51-61-6

oct9-d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

FOR RENT.—Being about to remove to Broad street, the large and elegant Store Room where THE CONSTITUTION is now published will be for rent from Monday next.
Apply at this office. oct8-dtf

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Those desiring good Board, can be accommodated by early application to L. B. DAVIS,
oct7-d5t Insurance Agent, Whitehall street.

BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.
july 19 d

A Splendid Lot
OF Side-Striped Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Flannels, Blankets, &c., for sale cheap, at
sept27 2w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

DR. B. D. REEVES
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity
Office up stairs, over Uncle Billy Hill's Auction room. octidlm*

Commercial and Financial.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, Oct. 9, 1868.

COTTON—As the season advances cotton comes in more rapidly. Yesterday 125 bales arrived by wagon. Sales opened at 22½c. and closed at 22c., with a downward tendency. Farmers represent great damage by the worm to the leaves and younger bolls and a light crop in consequence. The demand for bacon is fair, with light stocks Lard stiff and advancing.

Dried fruits are active at a decline. Flour is in fair demand with good stocks.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—	
Clear Sides	17½@18
Clear Ribbed Sides	17½@17½
Plain Hams	
Canvassed Hams	20 @ 26
Shoulders	14½@15
LARD—	
In Barrels	@21½
In Kegs and Cans	22½@
BEESWAX—	
Common	30 @ 35
Choice Yellow	36 @ 38
DRIED FRUIT—	
Rough	7½@9½
Peeled	15 @ 20
BROOMS—	
Per dozen	5.00 @ 5.00
CORN MEAL—	
Country per bushel	95@1.00
FLOUR—	
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	4.75 @ 5.00
Extra do do	5.25 @ 5.50
Extra Family do do	5.75 @ 6.00
Fancy do do	6.50 @ 7.00
GRAIN—	
Corn, White, per bushel	@ 95
Mixed or Yellow	@ 95
Barley	2.20 @ 2.50
Rye	1.50 @ 1.60
Oats	65 @ 70
Wheat, White	2.00 @ 2.50
Red	1.90 @ 2.25
HAY—	
Clover per 100 lbs	@ 1.50
Timothy	1.40 @ 2.50
SALT—	
Virginia	@ 2.75
Liverpool	@ 3.25
IRON—	
City Mills Bar	5½
Pittsburg bar	6
Sheet Iron	10 @ 12
Nail Rod	10 @ 14
COTTON CARDS—	
Per dozen	7.50 @ 8.50
NAILS—	
4s to 6Os	6.00 @ 6.25
8s common	@ 7.00
8s fine	@ 8.00
SACKS—	
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½@17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19 @ 25
COTTON GOODS—	
Threads	2.00 @ 2.10
Osnaburgs	18 @ 21
4 4 Sheetings	17
⅞ Shirtings	13
¾ Shirtings	11
Drills	17½
Stripes	20
LEATHER—	
White oak, sole, per lb	@ 40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26 @ 30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00 @75.00
American calf skins per dozen	35.00 @40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00 @45.00
Harness leather per lb	40 @ 50
MOLASSES—	
Cuba per gallon	55 @ 60
New Orleans	85 @ 95
Syrup per gallon	90 @ 1.25
SUGAR—	
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½@20
Clarified per lb	16 @ 17½
New Orleans	14 @ 16
Demerara	16½@17
CANDLES—	
Sperm	40 @ 45
Adamantine	20 @ 21
Tallow	@ 15
GUN POWDER—	
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs	@ 8.75
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25 @ 6.75
RICE—	
Rogoon	
Carolina	13½@14
SOAP—	
Bar	8 @ 15
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 per barrel	@26.00
No. 2 per barrel	@20.00
No. 3 per barrel	@17.00
No. 1 in half barrels	@ 9.00
No. 2 in half barrels	@11.00
No. 3 in half barrels	@ 9.50
No. 1 in kits	@ 4.00
No. 2 in kits	@ 3.50
No. 3 in kits	@ 3.25
STARCH—	
Per lb	10 @ 12
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano	@80.00
Reid's Phosphate	@50.00
Patapsco Guano	@75.00
LIME—	
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel	@ 2.50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel	@ 3.00
TOBACCO—	
Low Grades	50 @ 60
Medium	70 @ 75
Good medium	80 @ 85
Fine	90 @ 1.00
Choice	1.10 @ 1.25

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.
GOLD.—Buying at 38 cents; selling at 41 cents.
SILVER.—Buying at 30 cents; selling at 35 cents.
GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.36 per pennyweight.
GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.30@1.35 per pennyweight

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	7a..
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a..	Farmers & Mechan	9a..
Marine Bank Ga.	98a..	Bank of Commerce	7a..
Bank Middle Ga.	98a..	Bank of Columbus	5a..
Bank of Athens	a50	Manufact. Macon	15a..
Bank of Fulton	a40	Union Bank	5a..
Bank of Savannah	a53	Mechanics	1a..
Bank of Augusta	a70	Planters' Bank	a19
City B'k Augusta	a70	Augusta Sav. B'k	16a..
Bank State Ga.	a23	Northwestern B'k.	1a..
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a..

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca.	98..	B'k State S. C. old	a15
Union Bank	a20	Bk State S. C. new	1a..
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R'R., old	a26
Bank Charleston	a28	So. W. R. R., new	a25
Planters & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a13	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Char's notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery	95
Bank of Selma	30	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	40@42
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	82@87
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, income	60@65
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, Stock	15@20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100@110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	85@90
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70@75
Macon & Augusta Stock	20@30
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75@ 77
Muscogee Railroad Stock	70@ 75
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50@ 55
Georgia 6 per cent	78@ 81
Georgia 7 per cent	90@ 92
Georgia Coupons	85@ 90
North Carolina 6 per cent	65@ 67
North Caro lina Coupons	82@ 85
Tennessee 6 per cent	63@ 63
Tennessee Coupons	65@ 70
South Carolina Bonds, old	40@ 45
South Carolina Bonds, new	35@ 40
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@ 70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@ 75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	85@ 89
Georgia Railroad B nds	100@104
Georgia Railroad Stock	78@ 82
Central Railroad Bonds	100@104
Central Railroad Stock	125@130
South Western Railroad Bonds	100@102
Southwestern Railroad Stock	92@ 95
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95@100
Augusta Bonds	74@ 75
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	83@ 85
Macon Bonds	75@ 77
Columbus Bonds	70@ 75
Savannah Bonds	81@ 82
Fulton County Bonds	84@ 85
City Checks, Atlanta	85@ 90
County Checks, Fulton	80@ 85
United States 5 20 Bonds	108@112
United States 7.3 10 Bonds	99@100
United States 10 40 Bonds	104@106
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100@110
Revenue Stamps	99@100
Land Warrants	70@ 80

HATS! HATS! HATS!
AT
J. M. HOLBROOK'S,
Whitehall Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Hats, Caps, Furs, etc., of the latest styles, just received.
Members of the Legislature and all others are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves with the fall fashions, and to carry to their wives and daughters sets of furs and other appliances to keep the cold away. sep30d2w

W. C. COURTNEY. E. MURDOCH. J. S. MURDOCH.
W. C. Courtney & Co.,
FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 9 BOYCE'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
sept8-tf

Dress Goods,
OF every kind, in immense quantity, for sale cheap, at
sept27 2w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

Shawls,
OF every description, for sale cheap, at
sept27 2w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

L. MILLER. W. M. BAILEY.
MILLER & BAILEY,
PROPRIETORS
ECONOMICAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Over Atlanta Ice House,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA,

PREPARED to print in the best style and at very low prices, for cash,
PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
BLANKS, of all Descriptions,
CIRCULARS,
Letter-Heads, Bill-Heads, Envelopes, Business Wedding and Visiting Cards, and Shipping Tags.
In fact everything usually done in a First Class Job Office.
Give us a call before having your work done elsewhere. sep30-1m

CITY TAX.

I AM instructed by the City Council to give notice that the books will be closed for collecting City Taxes on the 15th instant, and that fi. fas. be issued for all taxes unpaid, after that date, and that the tax collector give notice of the same in all the city papers.
JO. S. SMITH,
oct6-d6t City Receiver and Collector.

LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

SEED WHEAT,

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED,

Chesapeak Guano, Lime, Cement,

Plaster, Bagging, Family Hams,

Bacon, &c.

600 BUSHELS selected Tennessee Seed Wheat
20 Bbls Grass and Clover Seed.
50 Tons Chesapeak Guano.
50 Tons Land Plaster,
100 Bbls Fresh Burnt Lime at 40c per bushel,
30 Bbls Plaster of Paris,
30 Bbls Hydraulic Cement,
10 Bales Borneo (blanket) Bagging, very heavy, 47 inches wide,
100 Coils and half coils St. Louis and New York Rope,
Manilla and Jute Rope—various sizes,
200 Lbs Wrapping Twine,
5000 Burlap, Corn and Wheat Sacks,
50 Bags Rio Coffee,
50 Bbls Refined Sugars, all grades,
16 Hhds New Crop Cuba Molasses,
100 Bags Liverpool Salt,
500 Bags Virginia Salt,
200 Bags Flour,
1000 Bushels Prime Old Corn,
800 Bushels Old Corn, slightly damaged,
One Car Load Oats,
50 Boxes Soap.
oct7-d A. K. SEAGO.

CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.
WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
KEEP CONSANTLY ON HAND
Bacon,
Flour,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Syrups,
Bagging,
Rope,
Tobacco,
Cigars,
Soap,
PROVISIONS and PRODUCE of every description, and all other articles usually kept in a first class
Grocery Establishment.
Exclusively at Wholesale.
Sole Agents for Euharlee Flouring Mills, (Cass county.)
Consignments respectfully solicited, and prompt attention given to orders.
CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.
oct3-3m

TO THE TRADE.
WE invite the attention of the trade to our magnificent stock of Tobacco, consiting in part of the following celebrated brands:
CHEWING TOBACCO.
Davis & Son's Gold Leaf, / Davis & Son's Rattlesnake, / Davis & Son's Three Belles, / Magnolia of the South, / Three Kings, / Brown's Best, / R. E. Lee, / T. J. Jackson, / H. P. Moore, / Mountain Rose, / Rose Bell, Gold Bar, / Rose Bell, Twist, / McGee'i Best, / Max 1 A, / Max 2 A, / Magnet, / Tycoon and many other popular brands. — Extra Fine.
SMOKING TOBACCO.
Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha, Here's Yer Mule, Fruits and Flowers, and a variety of other superior brands.
JORDAN, HOWARD & HARALSON,
oct6-d3m Whitehall street.

R. P. SPENCER, Formerly of Columbus, Ga.
J. BERRIEN OLIVER. Late of Tallahassee, Fla.
SPENCER & OLIVER,
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission Merchants, and General
PURCHASING and FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 182 Bay street, Hodgson's Block,
[P. O. Box 182.] Savannah, Ga.
Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Wool, Hides, etc., solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made when required. sep20—d1awlm

D. A. VASON. JOHN A. DAVIS.
VASON & DAVIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Albany, Georgia,
Will practice in all the Courts of Southwestern Circuits and Pataula Circuit, and by special contract, in any county in the State.
Also, in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts.
Judge D. A. Vason having retired from the Bench, the old firm of Vason & Davis is resumed and will be ready, as heretofore, to serve their friends professionally.
sep24-dlm

UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Office No. 89, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Company of the United States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First-Class Healthy Lives.

Statement, July 13, 1868.

ASSETS:

United States Stocks (market value)	$109,250 00
Bonds and Mortgages (City of New York,	97,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds (market value)	26,187 50
Virginia State Bonds (market value)	14,700 00
Cash Deposited in New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. (at interest)	40,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	10,188 09
Balance due by Agents (secured)	26,478 28
Office Furniture	5,395 23
Deferred semi-annual quarterly pr'ms.	72,195 31
Premiums in course of collection	26,564 64
Interest accrued, not due	4,740 07
Other assets	3,319 21
TOTAL	$468,623 87

LIABILITIES:

Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks—Homan's Table—5 per cent.	$345,900	
Unpaid losses, not due	16,000	$358 000 00
Surplus over and above All Liabilities		$210,423 87

Ratio of Assets to Lisbilities 131 1-3 to 100.

Number of Policies in force		3,054
Insuring		$7,394 810
Policies issued since January 1st, 1868		1,788
Insuring		$3,713,200

THE UNIVERSAL
Offers the following original and popular plan of Insurance:
1st. THE RETURN PREMIUM PLAN: Upon which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies *guaranteeing* the return of all premiums paid in addition to the amount insured.
2nd. THE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM PLAN: By which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, *guaranteeing a reduction of fifty per cent.* of the premium after the third annual payment.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER.....President.
HENRY J. FURBER.....Vice President.
JOHN H. BEWLEY.....Secretary
CHARLES E. PEABODY.....Assistant Secretary.
D PARKS FACKLER.....Consulting Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D.....Medical Examiner.
ALEXANDER & GREEN.....Solicitors.

Agents wanted throughout the South.
Address
J. W. SHACKLEFORD,
Manager Southern Department,
o-13 Atlanta, Georgia.

The Great Southern
PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE
Via Atlanta & Augusta.
Connections by this Line are most Certain and Sure at all Seasons.
The Eating Houses on this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted.
Ample time given for Meals at regular Hours.
Conductors on this Line are Affable and Courteous to Passengers.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
Between West Point, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.
Quick Time & Sure Connections
VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.
Passengers can purchase
THROUGH TICKETS
and have their
Baggage Checked Through
From New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta, to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, by
Four Different Routes
Via Augusta, Ga.
Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars
On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this route. These splendid Sleeping Cars run through from Atlanta, Ga., to Branchville, on S. C. Railroad, without change at Augusta.
The Great Southern
Passenger and Mail Route
Via Augusta, to Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
Passengers can have choice of Four different Routes via Augusta to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.
Fare the Same by Either Route,
Via Augusta, Kingville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.
Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Through Tickets sold at New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York by this route.
Through Tickets sold at Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.
Passengers taking this route can have their Baggage Checked through from Montgomery, Alabama, to Washington, Philadelphia and New York by four different routes via Augusta. Baggage checked through from Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington Philadelphia and New York.
The Train leaving Atlanta at 5:40 P. M. has attached to it Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, and makes close connections at Augusta with Trains to the following places: Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
Passengers from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and Columbus, Ga., make close connections at Atlanta with Trains for Augusta, Savannah, Charleston Columbia, Charlotte Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.
Passengers wishing to go North by Sea, will find a
Splendid Line of Steam Ships
from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.
THE CHARLESTON STEAM SHIPS
Offer inducements to Passengers, with Tables supplid with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed, and Comfort
Are Unrivalled on the Coast!
Through Tickets on sale in Montgomery, West Point, and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steam Ships.
J. A. ROBERT,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad, Augusta, Ga., Sep. 20, 1868. sep21-tf

$1, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10.
General Southern Agency,
FOR Importers, Manufacturers, Inventors, Publishers, Dealers, &c. We want some person in every place to engage with us, for a reasonable salary, in introducing many new articles. For particulars address
L. E. CAUKLEY,
sep30d1m General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

1868. DRY GOODS. 1868.
Fall and Winter Dry Goods.
JOHN M. GANNON,
(Corner WHITEHALL and HUNTER Streets,)
I have in receipt of the following splendid line of Goods, which he has carefully selected, and will dispose of at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction:
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
A great variety of Cloaks and Shawls; a splendid line of Blankets and Flannels; a full stock of Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Breakfast Shawls, Nubias, Scarfs, Ladies' Under Vests, Gloves, Hoops and Balmoral Skirts, Irish Linens, Birds' Eye Diapers, Table Linen, Scotch Diaper, Crash, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Satinets, Kentucky and North Carolina Jeans, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Demins, Stripes, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Linseys, Drills, Checks and everything kept in a first class Dry Goods store.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
It affords me pleasure to be able to state that this system has been a complete success and gives general satisfaction to my customers. For the benefit of those who have not been in the habit of doing business with me, I state that there is only one price for every article sold in my store, so that there is no danger of any person being overcharged for goods under any circumstances—in other words—a child can purchase goods in my store as cheap as the closest judge. I wish it distinctly understood that if any goods purchased in my establishment fail to come up to representation, they can be returned and the money will be refunded
All consumers of dry goods are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
oct4-d3m JOHN M. GANNON.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way."
SECURE A HOMESTEAD
IN CALIFORNIA.
The Imigrant and Homestead
Association of California,
Incorporated under the laws of the State, November 30th, 1867, for the purpose of
PROVIDING HOMES
FOR ITS MEMBERS,
and thereby induce imigration.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000,
Divided into 200,000 shares at $5 per share payable
IN U. S. CURRENCY.
Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money.
No Person allowed to Hold More than 5 Shares.
A Circular containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the Stockholders, sent to any address upon receipt of stamps for return postage.
Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to persons proposing to imigrate, cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamps for postage.
All letters should be addressed
Secretary Imigrant Homestead Association,
Post Office Box No. 86
sep25-d3m San Francisco, Cal.

IN STORE
AND FOR SALE
LOW FOR CASH:
10 CASKS CLEAR RIB SIDES,
40 Casks Clear Sides,
20 Casks Choice Canvassed Hams,
80 Choice Leaf Lard in Tierces and Cans,
100 Rolls Kentucky Bagging,
75 Bbls Choice Western Flour,
300 Sacks Superfine, Extra and Family Flour,
50 Dozen Brooms,
1 Bbl. Choice Strained Honey,
25 Boxes Cheese at very low figures.
Manures for Wheat.
Reid's Phosphate, $50 per Ton.
Patapsco Guano, $75 per Ton.
Pure Flour of Rawbone, $75 per Ton.
LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
sept16 Atlanta, Ga

LIME! LIME!
ORDERS for Lime, by the Car Load, filled without delay, and shipped fresh from the kiln.
LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.
Commission Merchants,
sept16 Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. DYE & CO.,
WAREHOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
CONTINUE the business, in all of its branches, at their OLD STAND, 148 REYNOLDS ST. Prompt personal attention given to the STORAGE and SALE of COTTON and other Produce, and to the purchase of BAGGING, ROPE and FAMILY SUPPLIES.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made when required.
Commissions for sel

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 8.

Count Walewski.

From the New York World.]

The cable announces to us the death of Alexander Count Walewski, son of one Emperor of the French and cousin of another. The origin and the story of this really clever and brilliant man are alike romantic. During the heyday of the first Napoleon's triumph over united Europe, in 1809, in the time when Talma came from Paris to play before a "parterre of Kings" and Tilsit, and the Emperors of the East and of the West, Alexander and Napoleon, met on a raft in the river Nieman to divide the world, a lovely Polish lady married, not to a Moor, indeed, but to a Polish noble old enough to be "grandsire carved in Alabaster," met at Warsaw the arbiter of Europe. The arbiter of Europe, unlike the rival of young Lochinvar, was neither a "dastard in love nor a laggard in war." He conceived a violent passion for the beautiful Countess Walewski, and stated the fact in his usual clear, imperial and peremptory fashion. Who could resist the master of forty legions?

The Countess Walewski was not only beautiful but intelligent and patriotic. She loved Poland and the hopes of Poland in the person of the terrible Corsican who alone could make those hopes realities and Poland a nation once more.

Of course the laws alike of God and man forbade the wife of a Polish noble to save her country by becoming the mistress of a French Emperor. But "nice customs courtesy to great kings," and so long as Napoleon held the continent in his iron grasp his frailties and sins were counted to him, even by eminently respectable persons, as creditable illustrations of the fact that after all he was a man, and shared the weakness of his kind.

M. de Lamartine has drawn a most pathetic picture of the despair in which the Countess Walewski passed the fatal night of the 4th of April, 1814, at the door of the cabinet in the palace of Fontainebleau, in which the Emperor Napoleon I. was meditating upon his abdication. The poetical historian declares that the Polish lady alone, of all those whom Napoleon had attached to his person, remained faithful to the falling hero, and that her most poignant grief was the stern refusal of the Titan in his agony to admit even her true and broken heart to one moment's communion with his spirit in its death-throes of empire. This is all very effectively told by M. de Lamartine, and is recommended by us to be believed by all those who dote upon the emotional in history.

As plain chroniclers of things knowable and known, we can only make ourselves responsible, however, for asserting the fact that Count Alexander Walewski, just deceased, was always declared by his mother to be the son of the first Napoleon. The declaration was obviously supported by the personal appearance of the deceased nobleman. With the exception, perhaps, of the Prince Napoleon Jerome and of the Prince Pierre Bonaparte, no men of our times have borne so close a personal resemblance to the first Emperor as the late Count Walewski. He was born on the 4th of May, 1810, and was consequently in his twelfth year when, on the 5th of May, 1821, his Imperial father died at St. Helena. He was then a school boy in Geneva, and three years afterwards, in his fifteenth year, returned to Poland. Against the will of the Grand Duke Constantine, the brutal and atrocious scoundrel who irreparably disgraced the House of Romanoff by his conduct in Poland during the Polish revolution in 1831, the young Walewski made his escape to France in 1820, and was consequently enabled to profit, for himself and for his country, by the French revolution of 1830. Being neither a Pole nor a Frenchman, and yet at the same time both a Pole and a Frenchman, the young Walewski accepted a delicate mission from Marshal Sebastiani, Minister of War under Louis Philippe, to Poland. He fulfilled his errand, and then joined the revolutionary forces in Poland, carried the military cross of his ancestral country on the glorious but unfruitful field of Grochow. When Poland, "the France of the North," was finally overpowered by the brute force of numbers, Count Walewski, seeing no immediate hope for the land of his mother's ancesters, frankly made himself a Frenchman. He became naturalized in France, and proved himself worthy of his naturalization by undergoing a baptism of fire and blood as an officer of the Chasseurs d'Afrique and of the Hussars in the wars with Algiers. He subsequently passed from the army into diplomacy, and long before the fall of Louis Philippe he had made himself a name at the foreign office. In 1840, during the critical period of the Quadruple Alliance, he was intrusted by M. Theirs with the honor of France in the East, having been sent at that time on a private mission to Mehemet Ali just before the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre by the British fleet under Sir Robert Stopford.

His conduct in this mission secured to him the respect and confidence of the President. In 1849, the Prince-President Louis Napoleon sent him as French Minister to France, and in 1850 he was advanced to the post of Ambassador at the Court of Naples, from which post, after the *coup d'etat*, he was dispatched to fill the high and responsible position of Ambassador in London. His subsequent career is more generally known. He was called to the head of the French Foreign Office in 1855, on the retreat of M. Drouyn de L'Huys, and in 1856 he had the intense satisfaction of presiding over that Congress of Paris in which Russia confessed his terrible Crimean defeat, and France was once more recognized, under a Napoleon, as the arbitress of Europe. Count Walewski, as President of the Corps Legislatif since that memorable epoch, and in private life, continued to gain upon the esteem and respect of the French people, and his death at the early age of fifty-eight undoubtedly deprives the Emperor Napoleon III of one of his most trusted and most independent advisers, and France of a statesman who to rare advantages of position and of circumstances united a faculty not less rare for the knowledge and the administration of the public interests. Count Walewski was twice married—once to a daughter of the English Earl of Sandwich, and once to the last female descendant of the last Polish descendant of Poland.

It is well known, also, that he had formed a close connection with the empress of tragedy in our times, and that two young men, now in the first flush of manhood, who have been duly recognized as the sons "born out of wedlock" of the Count Walewski, inherit with their noble Polish name a fusion of the blood of the great Corsican conqueror with that of the immortal Rachel.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The State Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party have made the most perfect arrangements to have this distinguished statesman of Massachusetts at Columbia to-morrow, worthy of his merits and the occasion. There will be an immense Mass Meeting and Barbecue on Friday, to which all citizens are invited, and the Central Committee will be efficiently and acceptably aided by Ex-Governor Zeb. B. Vance, of North Carolina, in extending the hospitalities of this State to Mr. Adams. The occassion will undoubtedly be the most interesting that has thus far presented itself in the present compaign.—*Charleston Courier, 7th*

LOUSIANA.—The New York Tribune thus reports a speech at a Radical meeting in Gotham:

"Gen. Kiernan succeeded the Hon. James L. Lynch, late Attorney General of Louisiana, who said he could assure his friends of New York that his State would go strongly for Grant and Colfax. He said that there were not probably over a dozen native white Republicans in that State, but he was happy to say that the blacks, who had nobly fought for the Government during the war, were ready to aid it again by their ballots."

THE CONSTITUTION,

Daily and Semi-Weekly,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

BY CARRY W. STYLES & CO.

Daily Circulation Over 2,600.

Semi-Weekly Circulation 1,500.

DAILY, PER ANNUM..... $10 00
" SIX MONTHS..... 5 00
" ONE MONTH..... 1 00

SEMI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM..... $3 00
" SIX MONTHS..... 1 50
" THREE MONTHS..... 1 00

THE CONSTITUTION is intensely DEMOCRATIC and neither pains, enterprise, nor money will be spared, in the efforts of the Proprietors, to make it a leading organ, and one of the first papers in the South.

THE CONSTITUTION has scarcely laid aside its baptismal robes, and yet its circulation is equal to, if not greater, than any political paper in Georgia. This unparalleled success is mainly attributable to the industry and enterprise which have characterized its management.

As its name imports, it is battling for the Constitution and the liberties of the people; and the patronage it has received, assures the Proprietors that their labors are appreciated, and their policy endorsed.

As an advertising medium, THE CONSTITUTION is, perhaps, superior to any paper published in the State, its circulation being confined to no particular locality, but extending from one end of the State to the other, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee.

The Proprietors intend no relaxation of their energy, but will add new features of interest and more vigorous enterprise as patronage increases; and they hope in future, as in the past, to merit the good will and plaudits of their numerous readers.

CARRY W. STYLES & Co.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE"

REDWINE & FOX

Havana Store and to Arrive,

20,000 Pounds White Lead;
25 Barrels Fine Copperas;
1 Car Load Coal Oil;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10,000 Pounds Choice Putty;
10 Casks Linseed Oil;
50 Gross Wine Bottles;
5 Bales (O. K.) Corks;
5 Cases Best Spanish Float Indigo;
200 Ounces Sulph. Quinine;
50 Ounces Sulph. Morphine;
50 Pounds Opium;
50 Gross Swift & Courtney Parlor Matches;

ALL THE

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

And everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

All of which we offer

LOW FOR CASH.

REDWINE & FOX,

Cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets,

aug8 Atlanta, Georgia.

AT THE

City Drug Store!

Do You Want Drugs,

MEDICINES,

Dye-Stuffs, Paints,

OILS, WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.?

CALL AND

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

I AM NOW RECEIVING

Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Blue Stone, &c.

A Large Lot of Window Glass, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries and Fancy Articles,

AND ANY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN

A First Class Drug Store,

SUCH AS

Oils, of Every Description, Putty, CHEMICALS, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles! Brushes, Alcohol, &c., From the Most Renowned Laboratories in the World!

—AT—

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AND AT

THE LOWEST PRICES,

MEDICINES WARRANTED

PURE and UNADULTERATED.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Compounded Night and Day!

BY A

Thoroughly Competent Pharmaceutist.

SODA WATER,

COLD ENOUGH TO FREEZE AN ICEBERG.

TRY BEFORE YOU BUY!

☞ Corner of Whitehall and Marietta Streets, Old Nercross Corner,

aug14 W. C. LAWSHE.

CAPITOL

Drug Store!

L. H. BRADFIELD,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

Drugs and Patent Medicines,

Also, WHOLESALE AGENT for

PROPHITT'S REMEDIES:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.

Prophitt's Pain Kill It.

Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, etc., so common among our people. Earache Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Agent for Prophitt's Celebrated Family Medicines,

aug13-d3m Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

Administrators' Sale.

ON the FIRST TUESDAY in November next, will be sold at the Court House door in LaGrange, Troupe County, Georgia, within lawful hours of sale 1,100 acres of LAND, more or less, in the Hogansville District of Meriwether county, and the 11th District of Meriwether county, and known as the plantation of Dr. James S. Phillips, late of said county. Sold as the property of said deceased, for distribution.

Terms 60 days credit.

Persons desiring to look at said lands, can do so by seeing Mr. Camp on the premises, or the Administrators at Hogansville, Georgia.

JOHN D. PHILLIPS,
WM. E. CLANTON, } Administrators.

Hogansville, Sept. 25. sep26-d3d

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Madeira Wine for cooking purposes,

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Bird's Eye Linie.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS for Rogers' Celebrated Birds Eye Lime. No better Lime for all purposes is manufactured in this country.

If you wish good masonry, plastering, or a fertilizer, use the purest lime. We keep constantly on hand, fresh from kilns, a good supply, and can furnish promptly, any quantity desired. Every barrel guaranteed.

sep25-d3t W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

July 22d, 1868. d3m

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

june16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d6m

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

THE ALBANY

TRI-WEEKLY NEWS

IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN BOTH THE CONSTITUTION and the NEWS, without fatal neglect to one or the other, I propose to sell the latter.

The NEWS is in a flourishing condition, having a liberal Circulation, and as much Advertising Patronage as it can accommodate. It has yielded handsome profits since I purchased it in October last; and in practical hands, with vigor in its editorial management, can be made the best paying paper in Georgia. There is a well appointed

Job Office Attached,

And the Job Work of the City will run the establishment if rightly managed.

There are two PRESSES, one of Hoe's Drum Cylinder, and one Washington Hand Press in good order, and material enough to run a Daily and Weekly. I will sell on liberal terms if application is made within Thirty Days.

Address CAREY W. STYLES,
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga.
or STYLES & EVANS,
Albany, Ga.

☞ The Press requested to notice. sep4

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. E. B. LOCKETT

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

inne16-d6m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

may6-d1y

Chinchilla Cloakings,

OPERA and French Flannels, for sale cheap, at

sept27 2w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

Seed Wheat! Seed Wheat!

OF THE BEST VARIETY, raised in Tennessee just received. Let planters renew their seed, and thereby secure a larger harvest of superior wheat. Apply to

A. K. SEAGO.

oct3d10t

P. R. McDANIEL. G. H. STRONG. R. P. HOSEA.

McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,

Cotton Warehouse

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,

In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of another Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered, and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.

aug 27-d3m

TO THE SHIPPERS AND PRODUCERS

Of Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

THE undersigned COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS of

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,

Take pleasure in notifying the public that arrangements have been effected for storing and shipping by steam or sail direct to European and American ports, the cotton crop of those sections, the natural outlet of which is through our port; and hope, in affording every facility to receive a heavy increase over the large consignments of last season. We confidently express the belief that our city will be one of the best cotton markets this season in the United States.

Ferrell & Weslow, Bay street.
Davant & Waples, Bay street.
Adams, Washburn & Co., Stoddard's Lower Range.
Sloan, Groover & Co., Bay street.
John W. Anderson's Sons & Co., Drayton street
Guerrard & Holcombe, Bay street.
P. H. Behn, Bay street.
L. J. Guilmartin & Co., Bay street.
E. W. Drummond & Bro., Bay street.
W. B. Griffin & Co., 98 Bay street.
H. H. Colquitt, 98 Bay street.
J. W. McDonald, Bay street.
Tison & Gordon, Bay street.
Austin & Ellis, Bay street.
Wm. A. McKenzie, Bay street.
Harney & Co., No. 12, Stoddard's Upper Range
Barnett & Co., No. 2, Stoddard's Lower Range
T. F. Smith, Express Building, Bay street.
W. H. Stark & Co., Cotton Factors and Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Gullett's Steel Brush Cotton Gins, and Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime. sep26-1m

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

100 PER CENT. IN FOUR MONTHS!!

THE undersigned, being desirous of raising funds for other purposes, offers for sale a

Flourishing Newspaper,

Now in successful operation in one of the best towns in Southwest Georgia. Original cost of material and office fixtures $1200. Now in its third volume. Paid first year published over $5,000. It is furnished with Job Type, Job Presses, &c.

I propose to sell the office, good will, and all appurtenances for the sum of $600 cash. Possession given 1st January, 1869.

Address ELAM CHRISTIAN,
Griffin, Ga.
aug25tf

GREAT BARGAINS.

I WILL SELL MY

Large Brick House,

WITH FIFTEEN ROOMS, sixteen Fire Places, fourteen Closets, Kitchen forty by twenty feet, good Store Room, with all necessary outbuildings, an excellent Well of Water, with the lot on which the same is situated, containing near half an acre, one hundred and twenty yards from the passenger depot, on Decatur street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Also,

A Good Plantation,

ON Connessauga River, eight miles from Dalton, in Whitfield county, one and a half miles from Tilton, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, containing Five Hundred Acres, well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Clover, and very fair for Cotton. Also,

Ten Lots of Wild Land,

WITH A GOLD MINE that pays well for work. The above property must be sold. Terms made easy.

R. J. COWART,
Atlanta, Ga.
sept1l4

Castle Rock Coal!

We are now prepared to furnish this

CELEBRATED COAL

IN ANY QUANTITY,

EITHER for manufacturing or domestic use. Having established a

Yard Opposite Our Warehouse,

for the receipt and delivery of the same, families can be supplied at short notice when

Orders are Left at Our Office.

THIS COAL being free from Sulphur and not liable to slack by exposure, renders it superior for purposes above named. Prices, at our yard, are as follows:

Lump Coal per Car Load, 25c. per bushel of 80 lbs.
" " Less than " 30 " "
Fine " per " 20 " "
" " Less than " 25 " "

Orders respectfully solicited and contracts made for shipments from the mines direct. We will also furnish COKE of the very best quality, when desired, at lowest prices.

GLENN, WRIGHT & CARR.
Atlanta, September 10, 1868. sept11d3m

A PRIZE

FOR EVERY ONE,

AT

I. T. BANKS'

SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

FOR the least possible amount of Gold, Silver or Greenbacks, you can buy

Boots, Shoes,
Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf and Kip Skins,
Linings, Bindings, Trappings,
Blacksmiths Aprons, and
Shoe-maker's Tools

of all kinds, in large or small quantities.

Upwards of one hundred cases of the above goods received this week, and more on the way.

I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

aug23

JNO. W. WALKER, Augusta, Ga. GEO. A. ALLEN, Paducah, Ky. JNO. P. TREUTLEN, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated ourselves together under the style of

WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,

—AS—

COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

In this city, and would solicit from our friends and the public generally,

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, GRAIN AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Especial attention will be given to orders for BAGGING, ROPE, etc. When desired, will make usual advances on Produce in store.

WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,
Savannah, Ga., Sept19d2m Office, No. 8 Drayton Street.

No Politics in Business!

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE,

KEROSENE, SIXTY CENTS PER GALLON,

2,000 POUNDS OF BLUE STONE,

Pure Liquors and Wines with the Tax On!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, AND DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, fresh from the Crushers, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metalic Paint.

Pure Train, Tanners' and Machine Oils, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metalic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash.*

J. S. WILLSON, M. D., (Successor to Willson & Crane)
Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.
sept19l

THE UNION RESTORED!

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED.

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

DRUGGISTS,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

And Get a Bottle of

DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

SUCH AS,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, PUTTY,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

All The Popular Patent Medicines

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a competent Pharmaceutist.

aug4

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,

Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7 00 P M
Leave Dalton	2 40 A M
Leave Knoxville	11 17 A M
Leave Bristol	7 18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9 00 A M
Leave Washington	7 00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8 55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1 22 A M
Arrive at New York	5 30 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7 30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11 00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3 50 A M
Leave Washington	6 30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5 25 P M
Leave Bristol	7 10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2 56 P M
Leave Dalton	9 40 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4 45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

—:o:—

THROUGH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

THE GEORGIA SALOON

—AND—

RESTAURANT

UNDER THE POST OFFICE,

Corner Road and Alabama Streets,

OPEN AT ALL HOURS, AND ACCOMMODATION GUARANTEED UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE very best Liquors, Wines, Ales, Cigars, etc., etc., will be kept at the BAR, and the EATING SALOON will, at all times, be furnished with the best this or any other market affords.

sep23-d3m E. C. REID, Proprietor.

LIVE AND HAVE COMFORT.

The Best Coal in this Market from Messrs. M. C. Wilcox & Co.'s Mines, Coal Creek, East Tenn.

I AM prepared to furnish this superior COAL to the citizens of Atlanta, or to any city on the railroads in this State, or Alabama, at greatly reduced prices.

Lump Coal, per car load, 25c. per bush, of 80lbs.
Less quantity than do 30c. do do
Fine coal per car load 20c. do do
Less quantity than do 25c. do do
Coke per car load, 20 cents do 60lbs
Coke, less than car load 25c. do do

Orders respectfully solicited, and contracts for shipment from the mines direct. This Coal is cheaper than wood in this market, and it will burn in the chimney without a grate. Coal Yard, Thompson's Hotel lot.

EDWARD PARSONS.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19d3m

1868.

Summer Arrangement

—:o:—

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER LINE

TO THE NORTH AND EAST

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS

—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route for New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

—:o:—

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville and it will be rechecked in destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD FARE.

—:o:—

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE

—:o:—

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

Up Country Farm For Sale

CONTAINING 675 ACRES, in Barlow County, 8 miles from Cartersville, 6 from Canton. Good land. Well watered. 400 Acres cleared, balance well timbered. Good Dwelling House, Gin House and Screw, good society. Church and School.

PRICE $10 PER ACRE.

Will sell Crop and Stock if wanted. Look at growing Crop and satisfy yourself before you buy.

Terms: CASH. McNAUGHT, OSBORN & Co.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9th, 1868. 30ts

For Sale or Rent.

ONE of the largest, most convenient and best located Stores in the city. Suitable for a Wholesale, Provision Grain, or Commission business.

Possession 1st of October.

W. KETCHUM.

Also, some of the BEST UNIMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY in the city for sale.

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